SEATO

Summit Conference

Vol. V No. 6

SEATO Record

President Marcos greets Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, Prime Minister of Thailand, arriving at Manila for the seven-nation Summit Conference

Below left: President Johnson, first US president to visit New Zealand, in the woolshed at the farm of Mr. G.H. Ormond Wilson, near the Ohakea Air Force base where he landed after his flight from Eastern Samoa. Mrs. Johnson, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. K.J. Holyoake (left), and Mr. Wilson look on while President Johnson inspects a fleece. Both the President and Mr. Holyoake are farmers.

Below right: President Johnson visited the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering in Bangkok on October 29. He is shown here in the public health engineering laboratory with the Dean, Mr. Milton E. Bender (centre) and Professor Mainwaring B. Pescod.

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President's Tour
pp. 17-21

Freedom must be defended in every quarter.

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Events are isolated neither in time nor in space. SEATO RECORD attempts to bring together significant events of the Organization itself, of its member nations, and of similar organizations of regional nature, as well as statements which reflect attitudes or policies. Background information of this sort is essential to place SEATO in its proper context of world affairs and national development.

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SEATO Regional Community Development Technical Assistance Centre, Ubol
SEATO Vehicle Rebuild Workshop, Bangkok
SEATO Skilled Labour Projects:

Thailand —

SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok
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Pakistan —

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SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Bangkok
SEATO Clinical Research Centre, Bangkok

Pakistan —

Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca

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SEVEN-NATION DECLARATION

Following is the text of the "Declaration of Peace and Progress in Asia and the Pacific" adopted on October 25, 1966 by the Manila conference:

'We, the leaders of the seven nations gathered in Manila; desiring peace and progress in the Asian-Pacific region; having faith in the purposes and principles of the United Nations which call for the suppression of acts of aggression and respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; determined that aggression should not be rewarded; respecting the right of all peoples to choose and maintain their own forms of government; seeking a peaceful settlement of the war in Viet-Nam, and being greatly encouraged by the growing regional understanding and regional cooperation among the free nation of Asia and the Pacific, hereby proclaim this declaration of principles on which we base our hopes for future peace and progress in the Asian and Pacific region:

I. Aggression must not succeed.

The peace and security of Asia and the Pacific and, indeed, of the entire world, are indivisible. The nations of the Asian and Pacific regions shall enjoy their independence and sovereignty free from aggression, outside interference, or the domination of any nation. Accepting the hard-won lessons of history that successful aggression anywhere endangers the peace, we are determined to fulfil our several commitments under the United Nations charter and various mutual security treaties so that aggression in the region of Asia and the Pacific shall not succeed.

II. We must break the bonds of poverty, illiteracy and disease.

In the region of Asia and the Pacific, where there is a rich heritage of the intrinsic worth and dignity of every man, we recognize the responsibility of every nation to join in an expanding offensive against poverty, illiteracy and disease. For these bind men to lives of hopelessness and despair; these are the roots of violence and war. It is when men know that progress is possible and is being achieved, when they are convinced that their children will lead better, fuller, richer lives, that men lift up their heads in hope and pride. Only thus can there be lasting national stability and international order.

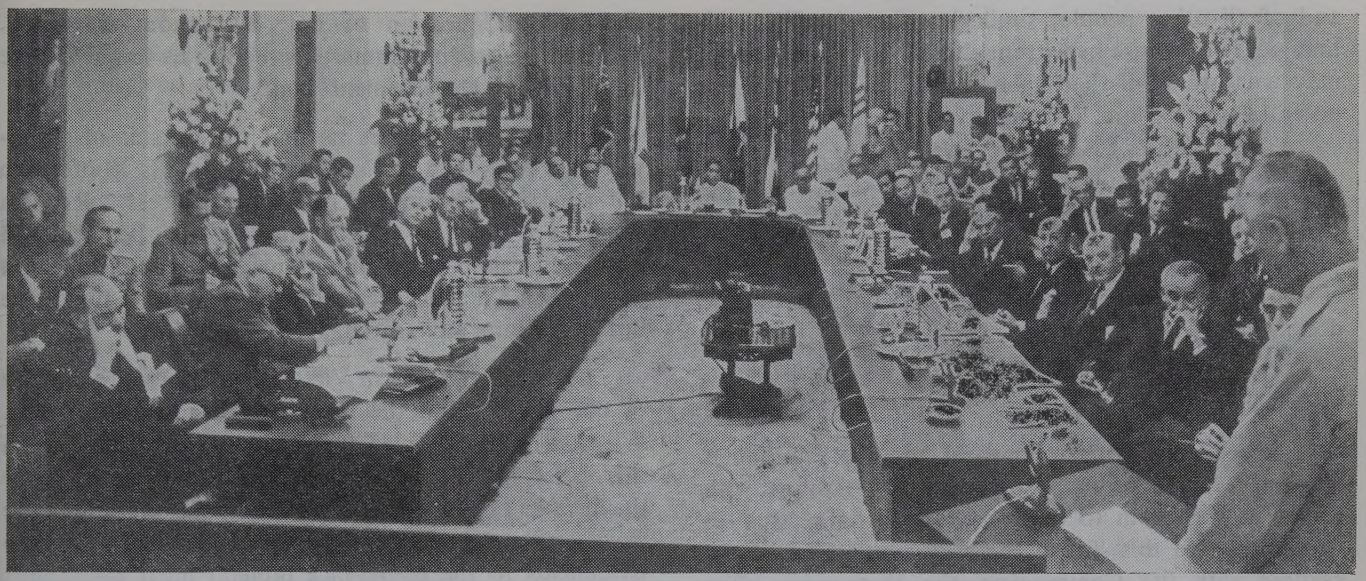
III. We must strengthen economic, social and cultural cooperation within the Asian and Pacific region.

Together with our other partners of Asia and the Pacific, we will develop the institutions and practice of regional cooperation. Through sustained effort we aim to build in this vast area, where almost two-thirds of humanity live, a region of security and order and progress, realizing its common destiny in the light of its own traditions and aspiration. The peoples of this region have the right as well as the primary responsibility to deal with their own problems and to shape their own future in terms of their own problems and to shape their own future in terms of their own wisdom and experience. Economic and cultural cooperation for regional development should be open to all countries in the region, irrespective of creed or ideology, which genuinely follow a policy of peace and harmony among all nations. Nations outside the region will be welcomed as partners working for the common benefit and their cooperation will be sought in forms consonant with the independence and dignity of the Asian and Pacific nations.

A peaceful and progressive Asia, in which nations are able to work together for the common good, will be a major factor in establishing peace and prosperity througout the world and improving the prospects of international cooperation and a better life for all mankind.

IV. We must seek reconciliation and peace throughout Asia.

We do not threaten the sovereignty or territorial integrity of our neighbours, whatever their ideological alignment. We ask only that this be reciprocated. The quarrels and ambitions of ideology and the painful frictions arising from national fears and grievances should belong to the past. Aggression rooted in them must not succeed. We shall play our full part in creating an environment in which reconciliation becomes possible, for in the modern world men and nations have no choice but to live together as brothers.



Heads of State and government of seven nations in closed session at the reception hall of Malacanang Palace, Manila during the summit conference, October 24-25.

Peace in Viet-Nam, Peace for the World

Excerpts from the opening statement by President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines at the seven-nation summit conference, Manila, October 24, 1966

Today is the first attempt of Asians to initiate a gathering to promote understanding to terminate a bitter conflict as well as to pioneer, even as hostilities are in progress, in the eradication of the adverse Asian economic and social environment that can trigger a third world war. One looks for peace for today, the next looks for peace in the long run. For from Asia has come and will come, if not aborted, the gravest threats to mankind.

This must be the Council for better understanding, for promoting a higher standard of living for every one of our citizens. By achieving this, we will be known to history as a council that promotes a peace instead of war. It is true that all the seven nations present are joined together by a common cause in South Viet-Nam; it is true that many sons of nations gathered here are even now offering their lives in behalf of this cause in South Viet-Nam. But there is no necessary contradiction between the quest for peace and the fortitude to fight for freedom.

The peoples of Asia have borne the deadly, crushing weight of deprivation for centuries. And in the uncountable millions of human hearts in Asia there is a unifying rhythm—a very deep and tender yearning for stability and a little comfort.

Just as there must be boldness in the battle for freedom, let there be courage in the war against misery. In the face of the sceptics and the fatalists let there be unity. Let there be resolution to accept the misgivings from the timid, the sneers of the uninformed or even the slander of the malicious.

For the cause of justice is greater than any other cause.

But let the whole world know this too: let there be no question raised about our willingness to defend our freedoms to the death.

The world needs peace. But for countries tyrannized still by mass poverty, disease and ignorance, to work without war is a supreme necessity.

Asian nations have had a surfeit of violence and war. Their deepest longing is for stability and security. Their chief ambition is to work by day without fear of reprisal, to sleep by night without fear of sudden death, to love and care for their children without the dread prospect of sudden separation by death, capture or imprisonment, to provide food for their hungry, health for their sick and education for their young.

But on the other hand the peace we want is not the peace of death or the peace of betrayal. We want a purposeful peace that will guarantee the option for liberty and progress of the people of South Viet-Nam

and of all other peoples similarly situated. We seek that peace in whose beneficent climate men and women may work to fulfil their talents and realize their finest potential in freedom and dignity.

Understanding will come as a victory not for one side of the conflict, but as the victory for all mankind.

Therefore, this is the victory that we are after— a victory in which all humanity can share, this is the dream we all seek.

Conference objectives

Viet-Nam, Korea, Thailand and the Philippines suggested this conference of the seven nations with forces in Viet-Nam to take the first painful step in the journey to this dream; before negotiations can be realized with the Communists, the Vietnamese allies must agree on a common stand; they must first fashion a program for mutual understanding and for the development of South-East Asia acceptable to all of them. And after this conference the efforts should then continue to seek dialogue with North Viet-Nam. The search for peace can take several trails; this conference is one of them.

We extend to the leaders of North Viet-Nam the hand of conciliation and peace. And they should respond — not with the familiar outbursts of slander but with some signs of reciprocal goodwill.

Our good faith manifests itself in this very fact — that we have not waited for the response of the enemy.

We hope that the conference also puts forward a general design for the development of the South-East Asia region. The weapons now employed for the destruction of human lives in Viet-Nam must be turned into tractors and irrigation systems — the modern ploughshares — to turn every land of despair into a new promised land for its own people.

There is a fresh new wind that sweeps the face of Asia; its peoples are more perceptive, the leaders passionately dedicated. No more shall they accept the Western formulas without question. Asia seeks participation in the determination of its destiny.

The Charter of the Asian Development Bank can become the *Magna Carta* of Asian prosperity. If we unite it can become the starting point for the eradication of the causes of war. We hope that our concerted efforts, during and after this meeting, will enlist the cooperation of other countries, regardless of economic system or political ideology — Communist and non-Communist, socialist or capitalist, developed or underdeveloped, Caucasian or not, throughout the world. We invite also the Communist countries to participate in the Asian Development Bank.

Experience teaches us that the pursuit of goodwill is a long and tedious process. This conference but marks the beginning of such a process. Realism cautions us not to expect miracles to be achieved during the short span of our meeting. But the stakes in the Asian Pacific are so high that we have no choice but to sustain our search.

What is at stake in Viet-Nam is not only the fate of one country but the future of Asia and the world. We shall have achieved something worthwhile if we, in this brief meeting, can fashion a better program for the people of Asia so that we begin to illumine the causes of war and transfer disagreements from the battlefields to the conference table.

But we seek understanding in Viet-Nam, above all, because we want to escalate the peace of the world. We must escalate the peace for the alternative is escalation in the opposite direction — towards total war. Understanding in Viet-Nam will be an act of defusing the explosive forces building up to a third world war and the total destruction of mankind.

It will not do for any of the parties to be rigidly inflexible — to make patently impossible demands and encourage clearly unrealizable expectations. The posture of self-righteousness is inimical to a just and honourable solution. Gestures of conciliation on the part of one side must immediately be matched by equivalent gestures from the other. But this has not happened. The first requisite of agreement is to de-escalate the war of words.

Both sides of this conflict must agree that the world has had enough of violence and war. Through thousands of years the weapons of war have followed each other in rapid obsolescence. Today war itself must become obsolete. Otherwise it will consume all of us — regardless of what we believe in.

Only through the obsolescence of war can mankind take the first truly effective steps towards universal justice and freedom. Only then may the poorer countries gather the strength and opportunity to accelerate their own social and economic advancement and to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor countries — to advance the cause of global social justice. And only then may human dignity be accepted as the inalienable right and heritage of every man of every land in every stage of development. In such a climate of sustained peace the claims of national allegiance

can begin to give way to the larger claims of a unified humanity, a new dedication to the ideals of mankind that transcend the interests of nations.

SUMMIT AIMS

Statement by Mr. Harold Holt, Prime Minister of Australia, on arrival in Manila, October 23, 1966.

No Australian Prime Minister can visit the Philippines without recalling with gratitude and admiration the heroic resistance and courage of the people of the Philippines in the Second World War.

It was from the Philippines that General Macarthur came to Australia to base the recovery made by the allies from their early reversals.

The Philippines and Australia also took part in the United Nations forces which secured the freedom of the South Korean people from Communist aggression. At the time this seemed a formidable task but it brought forth a vigorous nation which stands with us today in the defence of South Viet-Nam.

The Philippines and Australia work together for security, national freedom and peaceful progress throughout South-East Asia. We are partners in great enterprises for cooperative economic and social effort, such as the Colombo Plan, ECAFE, the Asian Pacific Council and the Asian Development Bank. The Development Bank has its headquarters in Manila and should be able to make a valuable contribution to economic growth in Asia.

We meet in acceptance of the historic invitation of President Marcos and his co-sponsors to work together for the securing of peace, freedom and rehabilitation for the people of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

Our objective is a just and enduring peace. The allied military effort is not directed to the destruction of the national entity of the aggressor, but it is directed to the termination of aggression. Here in Manila we shall try to further policies advancing the security and peaceful construction of that war-torn country.

The countries represented at this Manila conference of Chiefs of State or Government have an impressive record of successful work together in international cooperation.

Our discussions will bring us a closer identity of policies, will strengthen our common purposes and publicly demonstrate our dedication to peace, security and progress.

Statement by Mr. K.J. Holyoake, Prime Minister of New Zealand on arrival at Manila October 23, 1966.

We have to temper our optimism and our hopes with realism. This cannot be a peace conference for the simple reason that Hanoi, whose obduracy is the stumbling block across the way to a settlement, refuses to join us at the conference table. They reject every overture as a sham and a trick.

Indeed, I have no doubt that one of the questions that will occupy the conference's attention is what more can be done, without surrendering vital South Vietnamese interests, to promote a negotiated settlement.

Peace is a mutual arrangement and there will be no peace in Viet-Nam until the Communists realize that they cannot win the war and that the allies cannot be beguiled into losing it.

It is perhaps too much to expect the dictates of humanity to induce the North Vietnamese leaders to seek an end to fighting. But we might expect that, before too long, the hard realities of the situation might bring them to a change of mind. I think all of us

The Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand arrive at Manila for the seven-nation summit conference. President Marcos escorts Mr. Harold Holt (left) and Mr. K.J. Holyoake from their aircraft.

realize then that our aims for this conference need to be moderate and practical.

For New Zealand's part, we have come to seek a common understanding with our allies about progress so far and the way ahead. We have come with the particular purpose of hearing what the representatives of the Republic of Viet-Nam have to say. Viet-Nam is their country and the Vietnamese people bear the major burden of the war. It is their freedom that is at issue, their homes and lives that are under attack, and their hopes that we seek to preserve. We want to hear their frank and up-to-date assessments of the military, economic and social situation in South Viet-Nam. We hope to learn something of their aims and plans for the future.

If one of the main aims of the conference will be to see what more can be done to bring the Communists to accept a peaceful settlement, I have no doubt that it should, by reaffirming allied solidarity help to dispel Hanoi's illusions that time is on their side and that our resolve can be weakened.

We in New Zealand make no secret of our desire for a negotiated settlement. But we are equally determined to persist in the common effort to resist aggression.

The central issue in the Viet-Nam war is aggression. We are not engaged in a crusade against Communism, although we ourselves are pledged to freedom and the support of free men. We are seeking simply to withstand the attempt by North Viet-Nam to impose its will on South Viet-Nam by force of arms.

New Zealand is only a small nation but our tradition leads us to prefer choice to coercion. We all agree that there can be no solely political, social or economic solution either. All these elements are vital and we shall be interested to hear from South Viet-Nam's leaders about the progress made in their efforts to provide opportunity and a settled and prosperous future for their people. The problems they face are immense and we have been glad to add our contribution to the flow of civilian aid.

The results of the recent elections to a constituent assembly are an encouraging sign of the determination of the government and people of South Viet-Nam to seek, despite immense difficulties, a more stable and rewarding form of political life through orderly constitutional advance.

The outcome of the war in Viet-Nam will be of profound significance for the future of Asia. It is therefore important that Asian nations should be prominent among those engaged in the struggle towards a solution of the present conflict. It is particularly appropriate that this present conference should have been organized on the joint initiative of President Marcos of the Philippines, President Park of the Republic of Korea, and Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn of Thailand.

Les us hope, then, that this conference will take us further on the road to peace. But if, as we must expect, the obduracy of North Viet-Nam remains unyielding, there should be no doubt when our discussions are ended that the Republic of Viet-Nam and those nations who have joined with her, stand together, firm in their resolve to thwart aggression.

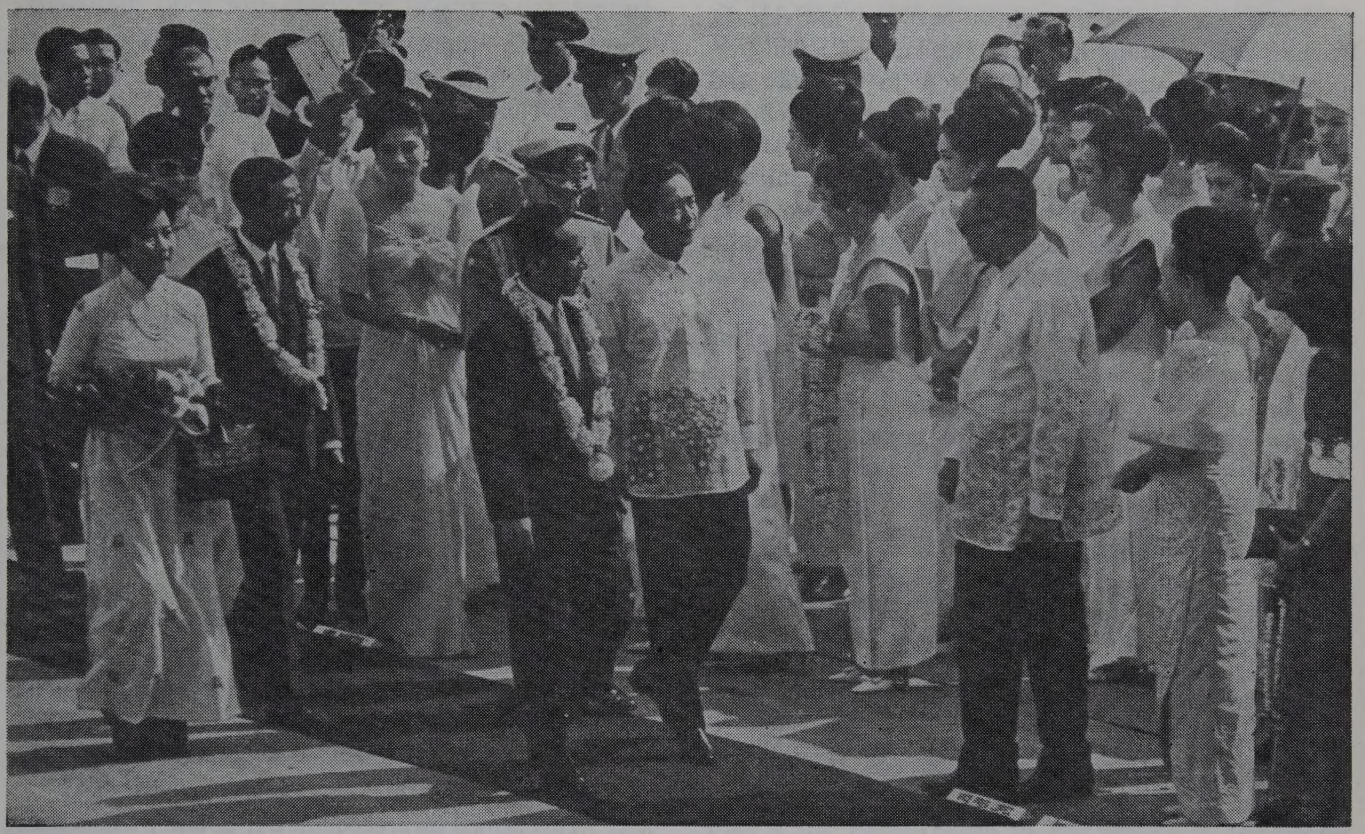
Nation-building in Viet-Nam: AVM Ky

Excerpts from the statement by Air Vice-Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, Prime Minister of the Republic of Viet-Nam at the Manila summit conference, October 24, 1966.

In the field of the military, the picture is indeed encouraging. In spite of the increasing and constant attempts by the North Vietnamese to infiltrate more men and arms into South Viet-Nam, and despite their continued efforts at achieving a dramatic victory against our troops, the Communists have so far been successfully checked on every battlefield. The Communists' difficulties are due to the extreme alertness and valiance of the allied troops.

The results of our dynamism on the battlefields of South Viet-Nam and of the continued bombing of military targets and routes of infiltration in North Viet-Nam have contributed to the lowering of the morale of the Communist troops and cadres. The fact that more and more Communists are surrendering to our side is positive proof that they are hurt, that they are running into innumerable difficulties.

In the field of pacification or rural construction, which we also call revolutionary development, we have achieved concrete results. We are conscious that military operations can only clear an area of the Communist military cadres and that, in order to really secure such, we have to destroy the Viet Cong political and administrative sub-structure and replace it with our own. We are also aware that this struggle against the Communists is one fought for man's mind, and that success is only measurable in terms of the population that is on our side.



President Marcos and Mrs. Imelda Marcos escort the leaders of the Vietnamese delegation to the summit talks from their aircraft on arrival in Manila. With the president is the chairman of the Vietnamese National Leadership Committee, Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu, and behind, Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, Prime Minister.

We therefore have been giving top priority to this task of pacification with the best we have. We have stepped up the training of pacification cadres of which we need tens of thousands. We have tried to inculcate in our men the sense of devotion and service which is so important to any pacification effort. Fifty-nine-man teams have been sent to the various parts of Viet-Nam and have achieved concrete results in the service of the people. Inspection teams are constantly on the move to keep a close check on their work and ensure that they do not stray from the main effort and do not indulge in abuses that would antagonize rather than rally the population.

Progress in this field is constant, although slow. But in spite of our understandable impatience, I submit that activities aimed at winning people's hearts should be slow and sure rather than spectacular and fleeting.

Turning to our economic and social activities, the emphasis of our endeavour during the past year has been geared toward stopping the inflation and creating a better society for our people to live in. Recent measures such as the readjustment of the value of the piastre, the de-congestion of the port of Saigon, the raising of the wages of the civil servants and military personnel and other fixed salaried personnel, the organization of a better system for the distribution of goods, the urgent importation of basic necessity goods, and other measures have greatly contributed to checking the inflationary spiral and improving the welfare of the people.

Filling the vacuum

As far as the internal political situation is concerned, the situation is much clearer. The vacuum that was created after the fall of the Ngo Dinh Diem regime is not yet quite filled. Indeed after 80 years of colonialism and 10 years of dictatorship, the people have had to grope in their search for the regime that suits them best. Hence the political instability of the past few years. Nonetheless, the people and the armed forces are now aware of the clear and present threat of the Communists, and have come to the conclusion that only a democratic regime and a popularly elected government can bring the country together and enlist the participation of everyone in the affairs of the nation.

The cause of dissensions between individuals, parties, and religions has been the lack of a truly representative government. Therefore to be valid and effective, the regime in South Viet-Nam must be chosen by its own people. This would also greatly embarrass the Communists who have never dared to organize an election. Knowing that our moral strength would be irresistible if and when a National Assembly is established, and a constitution written, the Communists tried their best to sabotage last month's elections. But the overwhelming percentage of the population taking part in the vote showed once again that the Viet Cong did not control the population at the degree they claimed they did. And the very people whom they claimed they represented did not heed their advice to stay away from the polls.

In a few months, the Republic of Viet-Nam will have a constitution, a legislative assembly, and a popularly elected government. And then conditions for a much desired permanent political stability will prevail. Of course, there have been and still are differences between the various groups and clashes between individuals, but we submit that these constitute just so many more proofs of a genuinely free political atmosphere in our country.

And we can even safely assume that until the day when we have stability in Viet-Nam there will be many more internal difficulties, because the Communists and the colonialists will not be defeated until they will have tried every means to create disturbances in order to sabotage our program toward democracy.

For the past 16 months, due to special historical circumstances, the armed forces have had to take charge of the government. But there has never been any doubt in our minds about the value of the democratic way of life, and consequently we have been doing our best to establish the basic institutions of a future democratic regime.

Among other things, we have doubled the membership of the Directory to include ten civilian members and thus make it possible for prominent non-military patriots to participate in the leadership of the nation.

We have established the Army-People Council made up of leading figures in the country to advise the executive branch of government.

And, as you all know, we have organized absolutely free national elections for a constituent assembly. Our deeds, therefore, have matched our words.

Today, we solemnly reiterate our opposition to all forms of dictatorship, whether it be imperialist, Communist or military. We look forward to the day in the near future when the constitution is completed and Viet-Nam has a duly elected government. And then, our mission fully carried out, we will be able to return to our genuine military duties in the armed forces.

Root Causes

The basic cause of the Viet-Nam conflict must be found in the social injustices and inequities, the social evils and feudal heritage that have plagued our country. Indeed, after years of foreign domination and autocracy, the Vietnamese people yearned for a better life, for a brighter future, and the Communists came in time to make their promises about a Marxist heaven in which all injustices and evils would be eliminated.

To make matters worse, the ailments that afflict all newly emerging nations, namely economic underdevelopment, political immaturity, and the inexistence of an efficient civil service, all good seeds of popular discontent, allowed the Communists a meaure of success in their armed insurgency.

This armed insurgency in our country which many nebulous intellectuals persist in calling a civil war, but which the Communists themselves have named "war of national liberation", is the Communist self-confessed test case for their overall scheme of domination of the world's underdeveloped countries.

Our own experiences and those of other countries in dealing with the Communists have led to the logical conclusion that the only way to outdo the Reds is to wage a merciless war on poverty, ignorance and disease, and to have, no matter what the price, an efficient and clean government.

But what we have to do, what we have decided to do, what we have begun to undertake is nothing short of a genuine social revolution. For it is our intention during the remainder of our time in government, to hand over to the duly elected officials of the next government, a Viet-Nam that will be in the best possible shape.

Within the framework of this social revolution we have to serve first and foremost the interests of the man in the street, of the villager, the farmer, and the labourer. Among other things, we will expend our best efforts to establish village and hamlet self-government through local elections. With your precious assistance we will draft and carry out economic development projects to make our economy as self-sustaining

as possible. We will especially improve our agriculture for it is the natural wealth of our nation. We will do all that is in our power so that the military become the genuine brothers and protectors of the people.

Holding the initiative

While searching for peace and waiting for the Communists to accept peace, we must continue to make the best of our many advantages. We must continue to hold on to our initiative on the battlefield. We must push forward all our efforts at pacification. And we must also remember that no effort to achieve peace can be successful if it is not made in consultation with the people and government of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

The problem confronting us Vietnamese is not so much one of war and peace. The real problem for us is to build a new nation, a new Viet-Nam for our children, and our children's children. Out of all the varied elements that make up present-day Viet-Nam, we must build one nation, with one purpose. For only when we achieve this, can we have permanent peace and a better future for all the Vietnamese.

Our task is not only to save our nation from Communism, but also — and more important — to help make this country into a model for all underdeveloped and underprivileged countries of the world to see what the alternative to Communism can be. Indeed, with your assistance, Viet-Nam can be made into the answer to Communism. Viet-Nam can prove to the peoples of the world that Communism is not the only answer, is definitely not the only solution to their apparently insoluble problems.

For indeed the problem in Viet-Nam is a world problem. There can certainly be another Viet-Nam, and yet another Viet-Nam, somewhere else in the world, because the Communists have an overall plan of world conquest, just as the Chinese Communists have a program for the domination of South-East Asia. And it should be remembered that the Communists have been perfecting their plan down to the last detail for years. In the face of such a threat there is no reason why we, the free countries of the world, should not directly face the problem, and urgently take concerted and more coordinated measures to efficiently counter and check this dangerous scheme of the Communists.

High on the list of priorities among the concerted and coordinated actions must be a plan for regional cooperation and development for the benefit of all of Asia. In this sphere we Asians are proud of what has already been achieved through organizations such as the Asian Development Bank, the Asian and Pacific Council, the Mekong River Development Project, and other similar agencies. These are all so many deterrents to Communism for they all aim at one goal, and that is the improvement of the welfare of the people in the area.

With assistance and support from more developed countries outside the area, and with yet more cooperation among Asians, we can certainly offer a brighter future to our peoples.

Aggression 'Must Not Succeed'

Excerpts from the statement of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, Prime Minister of Thailand, to the Manila summit conference, October 24, 1966

The problem which faces us presently is, in itself, comparatively simple. It is a case of ruthless attempts to bring back the shackles of the past and to impose them anew on a people weakened and wearied by prolonged struggle to attain freedom and independence. This is how the war in Viet-Nam came about. This is how South-East Asia is confronted with one of the most disturbing crises of its long history.

In contrast with the past, the struggle does not take place between a people of one race trying to extend their domination over the people of another race, but rather between two groups of people of the same race, one group trying by force to impose its will, its political system and its ideology over the other under the false pretence that the latter needs to be liberated from outside control. That the pretext is in fact a crude camouflage for an outright attempt at domination has already been clearly exposed.

The people of South Viet-Nam themselves who are the victims of such an aggression have unmistakably recognized that the embrace with which their northern brethren try to envelop them is not and cannot be a gesture of brotherly love but rather a crude device to take away their inherent rights for a free and independent existence. Unwilling to submit to either enticement, threats, or violence, they strongly resisted and fought back vigorously, preferring to risk their lives rather than to be inducted into bondage.

This was the situation which has prevailed for many long years but came close to a critical ending

as the South Vietnamese defenders became exhausted as a result of repeated onslaughts on the part of their aggressive neighbours who received massive support from their ideological partners seeing in the venture an occasion to extend the Communist ideological empire as well as Communist influence and domination over free areas. Under these circumstances, South Viet-Nam found itself unable to rely solely on its own strength and resources and have no other choice than to appeal to outside help to push back the invaders and repel Communist aggression.

Even though the war in Viet-Nam is being fought mainly between peoples of the same race, it is in no way a civil war. Indeed, North Viet-Nam, acting as a tool for its Communist partners and playing its part in a comprehensive scheme to extend Communist domination, is waging an imperialistic war of Communist expansion not only in South Viet-Nam but also in other parts of South-East Asia as well. On the other hand, those who are presently assisting South Viet-Nam in its resistance against Communist attempts on its free and sovereign existence are not interfering in an internal squabble but are defending South Viet-Nam's rights as well as their own vital interests against the encroachments resulting from Communist conspiracies against free nations.

Onus on North Viet-Nam

Thus it should be clearly understood that the war in South Viet-Nam came about and now continues because the Communist regime in North Viet-Nam, encouraged and supported by its co-ideologists, has sought to impose its authority on its neighbours to the south through various means ranging from infiltration, subversion and insurgency to open warfare. If and when North Viet-Nam should decide to renounce its aims of extending its domination over its southern brethren and cease all activities to achieve that end, the war can and will come to a halt. As to those nations which are shouldering the heavy sacrifices of assisting South Viet-Nam to resist and repel the aggressors, they desire nothing better than to withdraw all their forces and equipment and leave the South Vietnamese to follow their own destiny. After all, they came to the help of South Viet-Nam at the latter's request, and they will depart when South Viet-Nam feels secure in its freedom and independence from external threats.

If only the other side which launched the aggression could come out with a clear and unreserved expression of respect for South Viet-Nam's sovereignty and freedom to choose its own way of life, the conflict which has caused unnecessary ravages and sufferings may come to an end, with the result that the peoples of both North and South Viet-Nam may be spared further destruction and enjoy their life in peace.

In consequence, we should make it clear beyond doubt that aggression must not be allowed to succeed. Those who have launched it have therefore a choice of either discontinuing it or facing strong resistance and even their own destruction. This is the challenge we should put to them in unequivocal terms, a challenge for return to peace, reason and sanity. They can take it and the war will grind to a halt and the vista of peace will open up, bright and promising. Should they reject it, they will bear the crushing responsibility for prolonging war with its grievous train of death and destruction. While the defenders' side is staunch in repelling aggression, it does not close its mind to the consideration of ways and means to bring the conflict to a peaceful conclusion through reasonable discussions and negotiations. If and when the other side clearly realizes that aggression is no longer profitable and the path toward peace is much more desirable, then steps may be taken to redress the situation, to restore peace and stability and to rehabilitate the damage and destruction suffered by the unfortunate land and its people.

Such being the circumstances, it behoves us to reaffirm our conviction in the aims and principles

President Chung Hee Park of Korea shakes hands with Mrs. Imelda Marcos on his arrival in Manila to take part in the summit conference. President Marcos looks on.

which will guide us toward a brighter and more hopeful future. Since our traditional belief, as our actions, aim at directing our constructive efforts and our resources to the continued betterment of mankind, we hope in so doing to make this world a better place for all of us to live and to enjoy the fruits of our toil and the heritage of our culture and civilizations. Our preference is for a life of peace in which all men and women irrespective of creed and culture can benefit from the progress and prosperity that human endeavours can bring for our enjoyment. It is also our fondest hope that the constructive efforts exerted by our nations will bear fruit and will also serve to persuade, by concrete illustration, those who have so far shown preference for aggressive and destructive activities to see the advantages of peace and to abandon their unproductive schemes and unworthy labours.

In the interest of the region, my delegation feels that a flexible working machinery should be formed for continuing consultation among the countries here represented to keep under constant review the situation in South-East Asia and to exchange views at ambassadorial level on future developments.

Prompted by the desire to cooperate in the economic development of the region, I am prepared to make the following offer. In the coming year, it seems that there will be a shortage of much-needed rice which is the main diet of the people of South-East Asia, in particular Viet-Nam. Thailand, as one of the principal rice-producing countries, has been concentrating on increasing production for our own need as well as for export to earn foreign exchange. My government is now prepared to make its contribution to assisting countries in need on emergency basis. In this connection, we are prepared to establish a rice credit assistance program to the amount of approximately $20 million annually out of our own resources for a suitable length of time, which will enable Viet-Nam in particular to purchase rice on credit and would contribute to lessening the burden upon Viet-Nam's economy and development. This relief program is based on humanitarian consideration and designed to render active and meaningful assistance to our friends. If this rice credit assistance program is acceptable in principle and receives your support, final agreement can be negotiated on a bilateral basis.

FOUR MANILA THEMES: PRES. JOHNSON

Excerpts from President Johnson's remarks on October 24, 1966, at the Manila summit conference.

I think every one of us here recognizes what we know to be a painful lesson of history, and that is that the time to meet, the time to turn back aggression, is very early in the game, and not late. As I have listened to your speeches, as I have heard the questioning of the speakers, as I have listened to General Westmoreland's evaluation, General Thieu's evaluation, I have reached the conclusion that the first principle around which we have gathered ourselves is resistance, the resistance of aggression . . .

A second theme has emerged from these speeches which I would call reconstruction. This is our commitment to the job of pacification and development. Viet-Nam has for many years felt the full force of terror and aggression.

Now we have built a shield by our joint efforts behind which we can turn increasingly to the job of rebuilding this nation that has felt so much pain, so much horror, so much agony, I think that this is in many respects a much more difficult job than that job facing our military forces that are fighting together in Viet-Nam even today. It is easier to destroy than to build . . .

Yet, after I have heard the reports of our Vietnamese friends today, as in fact I heard them in Honolulu six months ago. I have reaffirmed my own feeling that Viet-Nam is, with our assistance, surmounting problems that seemed to be almost insurmountable a short time ago. It is up to the Vietnamese and it is up to us make these plans come to life.

Let me talk now briefly about the third principle that I have sensed prevalent in the session today, and that is our commitment, our new awareness of regional cooperation. I regard this meeting as a gathering of friends who know that they have a common stake in an orderly and stable Pacific and Asia region — not an exclusive stake, because there are nations not present at this meeting who have as much at stake as you do and as we do.

Nonetheless, I am sure that impetus toward the growing feeling of fellowship felt by Asian and Pacific nations will be a great accomplishment of this conference.

I have seen and I have been told, and I have read, of the foundations of a new community that are already being laid. I think it has made remarkable progress in an amazingly short period of time.

What encourages me most is that the initiative has come from within the states, within the nations, of the Pacific and Asian region. I want to repeat what I have said already in New Zealand and Australia, and what I said last night to each of you individually: that our job, the job, of my country is to cooperate when needed and when invited.

Finally, I sense that while all of us are resolved to resist aggression, and while each of us is determined that aggression shall not succeed, I also have heard today the theme of reconciliation. Perhaps this conference will provide, by the fact of our unity, new fuel for the cause of peace. But as some of you have already indicated, it is apparent that we must deal with an undeniable fact, a very cruel fact, that you cannot have a one-man peace conference; it takes two to sign a contract, and one side is not present in this room or at this table.

I regret very much that side has been unwilling so far to appear at any table, or even to talk quietly individually about the peace that could come if it changed its mind. And yet I feel very sure and very certain that as a result of our unity, as a result of our determination, peace will come.

It may come at a conference, it may come through quiet diplomacy that goes unreported, or it may come simply by the decision of the men who are waging aggression to halt what they are doing.

When that day comes, it is obvious to me that the hand reaching out from this room will be the hand of reconciliation. Enemies will resolve their differences, large states and small states theirs, and those with different ideologies can learn to live together.

That, of course, is apparently the hope of all of us. But I am absolutely convinced also that the first requirement for a change of attitude on the other side is the sure conviction that our side is firm, that our side is strong, and our side is unyielding in its commitment to the independence and the right of self-determination for the people of South Viet-Nam . . .

I have stated it from many stumps in my country and in many broadcasts in my country: we want peace . . .

If any man in this room has a formula for peace, I hope he will offer it to us . . .

In the last few days I have seen several lovers of peace, seekers of peace. I have seen their banners that say we want peace, and I say, so do I. I have seen their banners that say we hate war, and I say, so do I.

But I would also like to say to those men and

President Lyndon B. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson are welcomed on arrival at Manila by President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

women, those young people carrying those signs, you brought the banners to the wrong person. Take your banners to Hanoi, because there is where the decision for peace hangs in the balance.

In the meantime, as we hope and as we pray, from our action here let all of those who would feed on their neighbours, let all of those who have an appetite for the territory of someone else, let the bullies of the world know that when they do attack their neighbours, the friends of their neighbours will be there to resist it . . .

I want the people of Asia to have the blessings that have come to industrial nations, and I am going to devote myself to that end with the time allotted to me . . .

SEATO Commitment to Thailand Reaffirmed

President Johnson declared October 7 that the US would continue supplying equipment and training assistance to Thailand to help it stamp out insurgency instigated by outside forces.

In a White House meeting, Mr. Johnson assured Thailand's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Thanat Khoman and Minister of National Development, Mr. Pote Sarasin that the US would adhere fully to its commitments to Thailand under the South-East Asia Treaty of 1954.

MANILA SUMMIT: GOALS OF FREEDOM

Text of the communique issued at the conclusion of the seven-nation summit conference in Manila, October 24-25, 1966.

1. In response to an invitation from the President of the Republic of the Philippines, after consultations with the President of the Republic of Korea and the Prime Ministers of Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam, the leaders of seven nations in the Asian and Pacific region held a summit conference in Manila on October 24 and 25, 1966 to consider the conflict in South Viet-Nam and to review their wider purposes in Asia and the Pacific. The participants were Prime Minister Harold Holt of Australia, President Park Chung Hee of the Republic of Korea, Prime Minister Keith Holyoake of New Zealand, President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines, Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn of Thailand, President Lyndon B. Johnson of the United States of America, and Chairman Nguyen Van Thieu and Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

Basic policy

2. The nations represented at this conference are united in their determination that the freedom of South Viet-Nam be secured, in their resolve for peace, and in their deep concern for the future of Asia and the Pacific. Some of us are now close to the actual danger, while others have learned to know its significance through bitter past experience. This conference symbolizes our common purposes and high hopes.

3. We are united in our determination that the South Vietnamese people shall not be conquered by aggressive force and shall enjoy the inherent right to choose their own way of life and their own form of government. We shall continue our military and all other efforts, as firmly and as long as may be necessary, in close consultation among ourselves until the aggression is ended.

4. At the same time our united purpose is peace—peace in South Viet-Nam and in the rest of Asia and the Pacific. Our common commitment is to the defence of the South Vietnamese people. Our sole demand on the leaders of North Viet-Nam is that they abandon their aggression. We are prepared to pursue any avenue which could lead to a secure and just peace, whether through discussion and negotiation or through reciprocal actions by both sides to reduce the violence.

5. We are united in looking to a peaceful and prosperous future for all of Asia and the Pacific. We have therefore set forth in a separate declaration a statement of the principles that guide our common actions in this wider sphere.

6. Actions taken in pursuance of the policies herein stated shall be in accordance with our respective constitutional processes.

Progress and programs in South Viet-Nam: the military effort

7. The Government of Viet-Nam described the significant military progress being made against aggression. It noted with particular gratitude the substantial contribution being made by free world forces.

We, the seven nations gathered in Manila, declare our unity, our resolve, and our purpose in seeking together the goals of freedom in Viet-Nam and in the Asian and Pacific areas. They are:

1. **To be free from aggression.**
2. **To conquer hunger, illiteracy, and disease.**
3. **To build a region of security, order, and progress.**
4. **To seek reconciliation and peace throughout Asia and the Pacific.**

8. Nonetheless, the leaders noted that the movement of forces from North Viet-Nam continues at a high rate and that firm military action and free world support continue to be required to meet the threat. The necessity for such military action and support must depend for its size and duration on the intensity and duration of the Communist aggression itself.

9. In their discussion, the leaders reviewed the problem of prisoners of war. The participants observed that Hanoi has consistently refused to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross in the application of the Geneva Conventions, and called on Hanoi to do so. They reaffirmed their determination to comply fully with the Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the Protection of War Victims, and welcomed the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies on October 8, 1966, calling for compliance with the Geneva Conventions

in the Viet-Nam conflict, full support for the International Committee of the Red Cross, and immediate action to repatriate seriously sick and wounded prisoners of war. They agreed to work toward the fulfilment of this resolution, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, and indicated their willingness to meet under the auspices of the ICRC or in any appropriate forum to discuss the immediate exchange of prisoners.

Pacification and revolutionary development

10. The participating governments concentrated particular attention on the accelerating efforts of the Government of Viet-Nam to forge a social revolution of hope and progress. Even as the conflict continues, the effort goes forward to overcome the tyranny of poverty, disease, illiteracy and social injustice.

11. The Vietnamese leaders stated their intent to train and assign a substantial share of the armed forces to clear-and-hold actions in order to provide a shield behind which a new society can be built.

12. In the field of revolutionary development, measures along the lines developed in the past year and a half will be expanded and intensified. The training of revolutionary development cadres will be improved. More electricity and good water will be provided. More and better schools will be built and staffed. Refugees will be taught new skills. Health and medical facilities will be expanded.

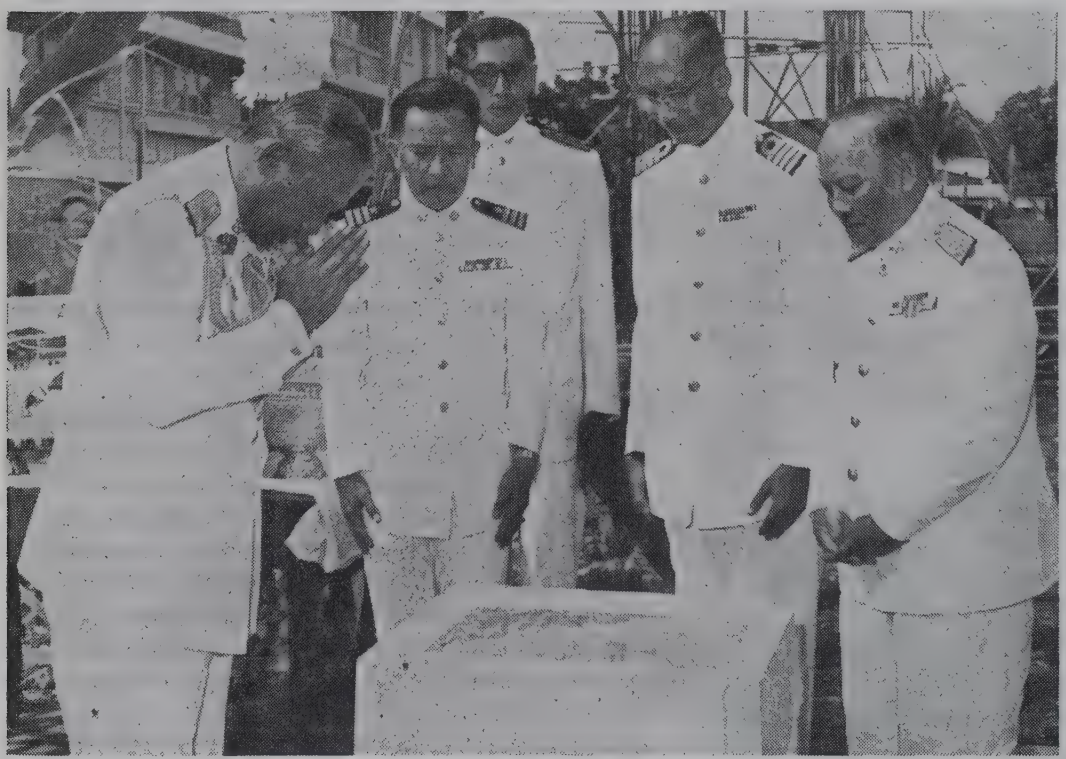
13. The Vietnamese Government declared that it is working out a series of measures to modernize agriculture and to assure the cultivator the fruits of his labour. Land reform and tenure provisions will be granted top priority. Agricultural credit will be expanded. Crops will be improved and diversified.

14. The Vietnamese leaders emphasized that underlying these measures to build confidence and cooperation among the people there must be popular conviction that honesty, efficiency and social justice form solid cornerstones of the Vietnamese Government's programs.

15. This is a program each of the conferring governments has reason to applaud recognizing that it opens a brighter hope for the people of Viet-Nam. Each pledged its continuing assistance according to its means, whether in funds or skilled technicians or equipment. They noted also the help in non-military fields being given by other countries and expressed the hope that this help will be substantially increased.

Economic stability and progress

16. The conference was told of the success of the Government of Viet-Nam in controlling the inflation which, if unchecked, could undercut all efforts to bring a more fulfilling life to the Vietnamese people. How-



Foundation stone for a new building for the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory in Bangkok was laid on September 2. The Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, who presided at the ceremony, is shown (left) with Major-General Pung Pintuyothin (right) Director-General of the laboratory, and Captain Samrit Jatinandana (second from right), deputy Director-General.

ever, the Vietnamese leaders reaffirmed that only by constant effort could inflation be kept under control. They described their intention to enforce a vigorous stabilization program, to control spending, increase revenues, and seek to promote savings in order to hold the 1967 inflationary gap to the minimum practicable level. They also plan to take further measures to insure maximum utilization of the Port of Saigon, so that imports urgently needed to fuel the military effort and buttress the civil economy can flow rapidly into Viet-Nam.

17. Looking to the long-term future of their richly-endowed country, the Vietnamese representatives described their views and plans for the building of an expanded post-war economy.

18. Military installations where appropriate will be converted to this purpose, and plans for this will be included.

19. The conferring nations reaffirmed their continuing support for Vietnamese efforts to achieve economic stability and progress. Thailand specifically noted its readiness to extend substantial new credit assistance for the purchase of rice and the other nations present reported a number of plans for the supply of food or other actions related to the economic situation. At the same time, the participants agreed to appeal to other nations and to international organizations committed to the full and free development of every nation, for further assistance to the Republic of Viet-Nam.

Political evolution

20. The representative of Viet-Nam noted that, even as the conference met, steps were being taken to establish a new constitutional system for the Republic of Viet-Nam through the work of the constituent assembly, chosen by so large a proportion of the electorate last month.

21. The Vietnamese representatives stated their expectation that work on the constitution would go forward rapidly and could be completed before the dead-line of March 1967. The constitution will then be promulgated and elections will be held within six months to select a representative government.

22. The Vietnamese government believes that the democratic process must be strengthened at the local as well as the national level. The Government of Viet-Nam announced that to this end it will begin holding village and hamlet elections at the beginning of 1967.

23. The Government of Viet-Nam announced that it is preparing a program of national reconciliation. It declared its determination to open all doors to those Vietnamese who have been misled or coerced into casting their lot with the Viet Cong. The government seeks to bring them back to participate as free men in national life under amnesty and other measures. Former enemies are asked only to lay down their weapons and bring their skills to the service of the South Vietnamese people.

24. The other participating nations welcomed the stated expectation of the Vietnamese representatives that work on the constitution will proceed on schedule, and concurred in the conviction of the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam that building representative, constitutional government and opening the way for national reconciliation are indispensable to the future of a free Viet-Nam.

The search for peace

25. The participants devoted a major share of their deliberations to peace objectives and the search for a peaceful settlement in South Viet-Nam. They reviewed in detail the many efforts for peace that have been undertaken, by themselves and other nations, and the actions of the United Nations and of His Holiness the Pope. It was clearly understood that the settlement of the war in Viet-Nam depends on the readiness and willingness of the parties concerned to explore and work out together a just and reasonable solution. They noted that Hanoi still showed no sign of taking any step toward peace, either by action or by entering into discussions or negotiations. Nevertheless the participants agreed that the search for peace must continue.

26. The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam declared that the Vietnamese people, having suffered the ravages of war for more than two decades, were second to none in their desire for peace. It welcomes any initiative that will lead to an end to hostilities, preserves the independence of South Viet-Nam and protect the right to choose their own way of life.

27. So that their aspirations and position would be clear to their allies at Manila and friends everywhere, the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam solemnly stated its views as to the essential elements of peace in Viet-Nam:

(1) *Cessation of aggression.* At issue in Viet-Nam is a struggle for the preservation of values which people everywhere have cherished since the dawn of history: the independence of peoples and the freedom of individuals. The people of South Viet-Nam ask only that the aggression that threatens their independence and the externally supported terror that threatens their freedom be halted. No self-respecting people can ask

for less. No peace loving nation should ask for more.

(2) *Preservation of the territorial integrity of South Viet-Nam.* The people of South Viet-Nam are defending their own territory against those seeking to obtain by force and terror what they have been unable to accomplish by peaceful means. While sympathizing with the plight of their brothers in the North and while disdaining the regime in the North, the South Vietnamese people have no desire to threaten or harm the people of the North or invade their country.

(3) *Reunification of Viet-Nam.* The government and people of South Viet-Nam deplore the partition of Viet-Nam into North and South. But this partition brought about by the Geneva Agreements of 1954, however unfortunate and regrettable, will be respected until, by the free choice of all Vietnamese, reunification is achieved.

(4) *Resolution of internal problems.* The people of South Viet-Nam seek to resolve their own internal differences and to this end are prepared to engage in a program of national reconciliation. When the aggression has stopped, the people of South Viet-Nam will move more rapidly toward reconciliation of all elements in the society and will move forward, through the democratic process, toward human dignity, prosperity and lasting peace.

(5) *Removal of allied military forces.* The people of South Viet-Nam will ask their allies to remove their forces and evacuate their installation as the military and subversive forces of North Viet-Nam are withdrawn, infiltration ceases, and the level of violence thus subsides.

(6) *Effective Guarantees.* The people of South Viet-Nam, mindful of their experience since 1954, insist that any negotiations leading to the end of hostilities incorporate effective international guarantees. They are openminded as such guarantees can be applied and made effective.

28. The other participating governments reviewed and endorsed these as essential elements of peace and agreed they would act on this basis in close consultation among themselves in regard to settlement of the conflict.

29. In particular, they declared that allied forces are in the Republic of Viet-Nam because that country is the object of aggression and its government requested support in the resistance of its people to aggression. They shall be withdrawn, after close consultation, as the other side withdraws its forces to the North, ceases infiltration, and the level of violence thus subsides. Those forces will be withdrawn as soon as possible and not later than six months after the above conditions have been fulfilled.

Continuing consultation among the participating nations

30. All the participants agreed that the value of a meeting among the seven nations had been abundantly demonstrated by the candid and thorough discussions held. It was further agreed that, in addition to the close consultation already maintained through diplomatic channels, there should be reguler meetings among their ambassadors in Saigon in association with the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam. Meetings of their Foreign Ministers and Heads of Government will also be held as required.

31. At the close of the meeting, all the visiting participants expressed their deep gratitude to President Marcos and to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines for offering Manila as the conference site, and expressed their appreciation for the highly efficient arrangements.

Arriving in Canberra, President Johnson mingled with cheering crowds. At left is Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Holt.

US President Visits SEATO Nations

President Lyndon B. Johnson of the United States visited four SEATO member countries — Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Thailand — in the course of his 17-day Pacific tour which began on October 17, 1966.

After short halts in Honolulu and Samoa, the President arrived in New Zealand on October 19. In an address at a parliamentary luncheon in Wellington on October 20 he said:

"From long experience you knew that fighting an invading soldier in uniform or an armed terrorist is only one part of the war in Asia — and only one part of your responsibility. For hundreds of millions of Asians, the most common terrorism is not that of guns and grenades. It is that of hunger, of disease, of poverty, of illiteracy. These are as capable of crushing the hopes of man as any ruthless enemy.

"Much of this war in Asia remains to be fought. You have played an honourable part in helping your neighbours, especially in the Pacific islands, fight the war against want. And we in the United States have been your allies in this struggle, as on the military battlefields of the past. We have worked to help the people of Asia delay, and finally halt, the march of hunger and disease.

"But if we in the developed nations were to try to accomplish this alone, with only our resources we — and Asia — would surely fail.

"Fortunately, we are not alone. Asia is blessed with men and women whose determination is as strong as their countries' needs. Throughout the vast area of the globe, the planners and the builders are at work. The key to Asian peace in coming generations is in Asian hands.

"As the struggle continues, we are working with our allies to build the foundations of a new Viet-Nam. And we are seeking to bring an end to this vicious war at the conference table. Our goal is not to destroy North Viet-Nam, not to compel her to surrender anything which is hers, not to bring down her government. It is simply to halt the war she is waging and supporting against her neighbour. When we succeed — and we shall succeed — we shall begin a nobler war against man's ancient enemies — hunger, ignorance and disease — everywhere in South-East Asia; including North Viet-Nam, if its government so desires.

"We say to the leaders of North Viet-Nam: a new Asia is emerging. Your people should be part of it — proud, independent, peaceful — the beneficiaries of a social and scientific revolution that is regenerating the life of man.

"What can be gained by continuing a war you cannot win. What can be lost by joining with your brothers in South-East Asia in a different kind of war — a war of human dignity, a war of health and enlightenment, a war of your children and generations of children to come. America pledges herself to serve in that war for its duration."

Turning the tide in Asia

President Johnson visited Canberra, Sydney and Melbourne in his three-day stay in Australia, from October 20 to 22. At a parliamentary luncheon in Canberra on October 21, he said:

"Free Asia is in the hands of a generation of leaders unfettered by the past and unafraid of the future. Each of these men is conscious that 'he serves his nation who understands his times'. They know that a national spirit comes first, but that nationalism is not enough. And they are challenged by the task of leading their people beyond the first steps of political independence. They are caught up in the work of winning their freedom now from the oppression of hunger and disease, of illiteracy and stifling poverty.

"While the people of South Viet-Nam and their allies have begun to turn the tide of battle against aggression, we have seen Japan and Korea establish normal relations with a promise of closer cooperation. We have seen Indonesia pull itself back from economic collapse and a dangerous Communist threat. We have seen nine Pacific nations, including Australia, come together on their own initiative to form the Asian and Pacific Council. We have seen Asians gathering together to map a regional future in economic development, in education, and soon in agriculture.

"We have seen three nations of South-East Asia — Thailand, the Philippines, and Malaysia — take the initiative in seeking peace in their own region. And 31 nations are participating in the creation of the Asian Development Bank, while the development of the Lower Mekong River basin goes forward in the face of conflict".

President Johnson said that the challenge of the new Asia comes to Australia at a conspicuous time in Australia's history. Australia had shown its commitment as a matter of policy and action and not rhetoric.

On his arrival in Wellington, President Johnson met members of Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, and senior officials. Here he is shaking hands with Lt. Gen. L.W. Thornton, Chief of Defence Staff. With the President is the Prime Minister, Mr. K.J. Holyoake.

He cited Australia's role in the Colombo Plan, the thousands of Asians at Australian universities, Australia's contribution to the planning of the future of the Mekong Valley, and its help in creating the Asian Development Bank and the Asian and Pacific Council as examples of this commitment.

"It is only right that Australia becomes a strong partner in the new Asia. Nature gave good land and rich natural resources. Your vigorous people have made a good life for themselves and their children, and your industry has expanded rapidly in the last two decades. Your insight into Asia, your geographic position, and the integrity of your people have brought you to the edge of an era — the Pacific era — of infinite possibilities."

President Johnson said that his work, and that of Australia, was not done.

"We cannot tire of sacrifice until peace comes to Viet-Nam. And we cannot talk of satisfaction until all the people of Viet-Nam have a chance to share in the promise that is unfolding in the Pacific and throughout Asia."

In a joint statement after private talks on October 21, President Johnson and the Australian Prime Minister Mr. Harold Holt expressed their continuing concern for the wellbeing of the nations and peoples of Asia and stressed the urgency of bringing about conditions favourable to rapid economic and social advancement.

They agreed that North Viet-Nam cannot achieve a military victory, but that allied efforts to halt aggression must be maintained until a "satisfactory settlement" can be reached.

They also agreed that efforts by regional nations "to take a larger hand in shaping their own destiny by cooperation represented a most hopeful and practical development which would continue to command the support of our two governments."

President Johnson spoke of the aspirations of man at a Sydney reception.

"The true test of civilization," he said, "is not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops — but the kind of man the country turns out. I intend to pursue what I consider the ultimate moral goal that a politician can seek. It is the creation of the conditions that allow people to pursue excellence.

"Such a goal cannot be achieved by legislative fiat but if an enlightened program cannot automatically grant excellence it can open doors for those who seek entry.

"A truly great society can exist only in a great and unifying work dedicated to bringing out the best in people from all over the world. The liberation of the best in man lies at the heart of all we are trying to do.

"The hallmark of our society is that we encourage every man to stretch as far as he can and to look any man straight in the eye. I believe that trait more than any other has built America and Australia and indeed has forever changed the human equation upon this planet."

In his final address at Townsville, before leaving for Manila, he referred to dissent with military action in Viet-Nam.

"My views on Viet-Nam are not held by everybody," he said. "There are those who feel very deeply and certainly very vocally that the common engagement in Viet-Nam is morally wrong. They have made known their feelings with equal vigour in my country and in yours.

"Theirs, I believe, is a minority view. That does not make it mistaken; but it does require us to see it in a larger context.

"Because we have put our faith in democracy we are bound to preserve and to protect the minority's

right to express its opinion and we cannot insist that it speak in a whisper.

"But because we are democracies and because our Governments are responsible to the whole people we cannot be turned aside from policies and commitments the great majority of our people support and for which they have made profound sacrifices."

The visits to Australia and New Zealand were the first to these countries by a United States president in office. In both countries, President Johnson met opposition as well as government leaders.

Moving to interdependence

Arriving in Manila to attend the seven-nation summit conference, President Johnson said that he came at "a moment when Asia and Asians are turning a page in history."

"Almost a generation ago," he continued, "Asia marked finish to the chapter of domination by others. The people of Asia have moved on to the job of putting down the foundations of a proud and sturdy life. On these foundations they are building a future of cooperation rather than narrow nationalism. They are moving beyond independence to interdependence.

"And this step, in my judgment, is the most vital of all. For it means that the people of Asia recognize their need for each other and their dependence on each other. It means that they are reaching for the dignity of partnership — partnership within their region and partnership with others who share a commitment to the security and progress of Asia.

"It is in that spirit of partnership with the new emerging Asia that I come to Manila.

"With the government of South Viet-Nam, six countries of Asia and the Pacific will take stock of the struggle against aggression. We each know that if aggression succeeds in Viet-Nam, world peace is endangered as well as the national security of every nation in the region. For that reason we have each made the hardest decision a nation can make — we have sent our sons overseas to fight for the independence of another people.

"Together, we shall review the military situation, but mainly we shall look at the ways we can help the Vietnamese improve their economy and the life of all their citizens. We shall turn our attention to the principles that govern our common search for a way to end the conflict with honour. We live at different places in the vast Pacific basin. And it is natural that we should approach these problems in somewhat different ways. But I have not the slightest doubt that our common purpose shall be carried forward."

Report to Americans

After his brief visit to American forces at Camranh Bay, Viet-Nam, on October 26 President Johnson made a report to the American people.

"The struggle in Viet-Nam becomes very real when you stand among men who have tasted its agony and experienced its horror," he said. "No Commander-in-Chief could meet face to face with these soldiers without asking himself: what is it they are doing here?

US President Lyndon B. Johnson has talks in Canberra with the Leader of the Opposition in the Australian Parliament, Mr. Arthur Calwell (left) and Deputy Leader, Mr. Gough Whitlam.

What does it mean — the sacrifice and valour of the very young and the very best?

"They are there to keep aggression from succeeding. They are there to stop one nation from taking over another nation by force, to help people who do not want to have an ideology pushed down their throats and imposed upon them.

"They are there because somewhere, and at some place, the free nations of the world must say again to the militant disciples of Asian Communism: this far and no further. The time is now, and the place is Viet-Nam.

"We are not alone there. Five other nations of the Pacific and Asian regions have joined with the United States to help the Republic of Viet-Nam turn back the terrorist and defeat the aggressor. Other nations are providing food and medicine and other resources for a people who have already suffered too long and too much.

"Seven of the allied nations met in Manila this week to take stock of where we are and where we want to go. As I talked with the leaders of South Viet-Nam and the Republic of Korea, of the Philippines, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand — I was struck by how the fortunes of freedom have brought together these nations of such diverse backgrounds.

"We have different histories. Our economies have reached different stages of development. We speak different languages. We worship at different altars. The colour of our skin is not the same. But what emerged from Manila was not a testament to those differences. It was a witness of our unity. What brought us to Manila is this fact: we all have a stake in peace and freedom and order in Asia and the Pacific.

"We know that we can have peace, that order is possible, and that freedom can be assured — only if we unite and work together. We know that in division is weakness — and in weakness, danger."

Common path of Thailand and US

After the Manila conference, President Johnson visited Thailand from October 27 to 30 before completing his Pacific tour with visits to Malaysia and South Korea.

At the State banquet given by T.M. King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit in Bangkok on October 28, President Johnson, in his reply to His Majesty's speech, said:

"Considering our history, I think it is understandable why the people of Thailand should be puzzled by those who suggest that you are being 'used' or 'dominated' by Americans; or anyone else.

"The truth is that Thailand and the United States are going down the same road together. We did not start our journey together. But we met on the road which leads, ultimately to peace and independence for all nations. We of America are proud to march beside you, who began that journey so long before us.

"Today we stand as allies in a common cause. At this very moment, Thai forces are assisting the South Vietnamese in their struggle against armed aggression, alongside the forces of the United States.

"At the same time, you are making available facilities in Thailand of great importance to the collective effort to defend against Communist aggression in South-East Asia. Your contribution is of major proportions. We know the risks you and we both run to meet the common dangers. But we know that we act from a joint conviction of common interest.

"Let me assure you in this regard that Thailand can count on the United States to meet its obligations under the SEATO Treaty. The commitment of the United States under the SEATO Treaty is not of a particular political party or administration in my country but of America as a nation.

"And I repeat to you: America keeps its commitments.

"I have spoken of defence. But our common cause is a peaceful one. It is the right of every people to determine its own destiny."

Vitality and unity

Returning to Washington on November 2, President Johnson said his strong impressions were of the "vitality of the new Asia" and of the "solid unity" achieved at the Manila Conference.

"Everywhere," he said "factories, schools, homes and village centres are going up. A new, strong-minded, and dedicated generation is reaching out for progress in government, industry, and agriculture.

"And behind these men come the next generation — the school children. They came out in great numbers to greet us. Their faces glowed with life and warmth, intelligence and eagerness. What I saw were hundred of thousands of unique individuals starting life well, clearly on the road to proud and responsible citizenship.

"There is still massive poverty to overcome. But there is a spreading confidence that comes when men

see before their eyes that progress is possible by their own efforts.

"My second major impression is of unity — the solid unity achieved at the Manila Conference. What Manila showed was this: those nearest the aggression in Viet-Nam recognize it most clearly for what it is — a campaign to destroy and to conquer a small nation. Each of us rejected the voice of the appeaser and the heel of the aggressor. Our allies know that the constructive goal they have set for their people and their region will be frustrated unless aggression is defeated.

"We agreed that our goal is an honourable peace as soon as it can be obtained. Beyond that we look hopefully to the day when our adversaries will join the war against hunger, illiteracy, and disease — and in building a region of security, order and progress in Asia and the Pacific."

He also referred to the "deeply inspiring personal experience" of seeing American servicemen in Viet-Nam and Korea. (USIS, AIS, PRD, NZIS).

'Peace with Honour and Freedom'

Excerpts from the speech of H.M. King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand at a State banquet in honour of President and Mrs. Johnson at Bangkok, October 28, 1966.

In your journey through this region of the world you, Mr. President, must have seen, with your own eyes, diverse conditions and must have been informed at first hand of the various political and social structures that are different from one country to another, However, in spite of these differences, which naturally are to be expected, you must have noticed also one force that is common to all countries in this area. That force is the common will to resist subjugation in any form whatever. It is this common will that given us strength and firmness in time of adversities. In this common will lies the hope for the future of South-East Asia and it is our unwavering belief that from this common will a true and lasting peace will come to pass in this area.

The term peace has been used so very often — and abused equally often — in the political arena of the world to-day. In some cases it is merely a political formula which is empty and void of meaning; in other cases it is used as a cover for the intention to shirk international responsibilities. In the name of peace, ruthless actions have been committed with the aim to extend domination over others, with the result that in the world today, many peoples are living in a kind of peace that is nothing more than subjugation to an alien ideology, which requires the suppression of freedom and public liberties.

To us peace can only have one meaning. It must be peace with honour and freedom. It is only this kind of peace that we are willing to struggle for, to make sacrifices however great and to accept, since it is the only kind of peace that will enable us to achieve the aims of our national development and to enjoy the results of our efforts with liberty and freedom. In this spirit we have accepted aids from the United States, for which we are deeply grateful, and in this spirit we stand firmly committed to the cause of freedom. No man can exercise true friendship who does not basically share the aspiration of those whom he befriends. This also holds true for nations. Our commitments to your country have been made according to our own free will and are based upon the realization that the United States share with us the same ideal of peace.

In the present vital undertaking to consolidate peace and freedom, the Thai nation enjoys a greater sense of confidence because of the presence of the American people at its side as trusted friends and partners. I may add that it has been proved beyond doubt that the American presence in our midst is not designed only to support us in the event of aggression. During the recent severe floods in our north-eastern provinces, immediate and spontaneous help in many forms were given to the flood victims by United States personnel stationed in this country. But for their timely and wholehearted assistance, hundreds of lives might have been lost. We are deeply touched by such a kind and gallant act and we would like to take this opportunity to thank you and the American people from the bottom of our heart. (PRD).

Khan Sobur in PI

Khan A. Sobur Khan, Minister of Communications of Pakistan, made a three-day visit to the Philippines in September. The Minister was received by Acting President Fernando Lopez and had discussions with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications Mr. Antonio Raquiza and high officials of the Department of Communications. Accompanied by Mr. O.H. Mohammad, Chief Engineer, Telecommunications, he visited telecommunications centres and facilities in and around Manila. (PIS).

President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines addressing a joint session of the US Congress in Washington on September 15. Seated at rear are Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, presiding officer of the US Senate, and John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ASIA'S NEEDS & PROBLEMS: PRES. MARCOS

Excerpts from addresses by Ferdinand E. Marcos, President of the Philippines, in the United States September 12-27, 1966.

Joint session of US Congress

The summons to America is world-wide, but the area of greatest urgency is my own region, Asia. In Asia today, the issue of world war or world peace hangs in perilous balance. In Asia the future of freedom is being disputed in battlefields as well as in the minds and hearts of men. Last year we were losing the military war. Today the tide has turned. The military initiative has transferred to Viet-Nam and her allies. But we are not winning the war for the mind and heart of Asia. We are in danger of losing it.

In Asia the ultimate questions are being asked concerning man's capacity, in this atomic age, to survive his own suicidal instincts, fashion workable modes of co-existence, and eventually build that better world to which his nobler self aspires.

Asia today challenges America and the rest of the world in three vital fields: security from aggression; economic cooperation; and the definition of the moral and political basis upon which a new, more creative, more stable partnership could be built.

The war in Viet-Nam agitates the whole world and has brought into sharp focus the problems of Asian security. We stand with America in maintaining that aggression, whether perpetrated openly or by proxy, must be deterred and defeated, that all nations, Asian or not, are entitled to freedom from fear of subversion or overt attack, that they should have the period of peace they need to attend, unmolested, to their urgent tasks of economic and social development.

But peace or victory in Viet-Nam is only part of the answer to the question of Asian security. After Viet-Nam resurgent China poses the bigger problem. Very soon Communist China's growing military power may match its intransigence and its expansionist ambitions. This is the looming menace to Asian and world security today.

If the problem were simply a power equation, it could be solved tomorrow. But at the heart of the matter lies an agonizing dilemma.

To the free Asian nations rightly belong the primary responsibility for their own security and wellbeing. This is an inevitable and a welcome consequence of independence. However, China's power, blatantly mi-

litant and still unrestrained by firm commitments to international law, is developing during the dangerous interim period when the other Asian states, whether jointly or alone, cannot organize adequate defensive strength and before the United Nations has perfected its capacity to maintain international peace and order. The resulting security gap invites intervention, subversion, and foreign-inspired "wars of liberation." This dangerous security gap can only be filled by America, however much Asian nations may abhor or at best regard with distrust such non-Asian power. It is only American military power that is acceptable in Asia and great enough to deter Communist China's aggressive tendencies.

The old hard core leaders around Mao Tse Tung are firmly and securely in power. From all appearances the mantle of authority upon the demise of Mao Tse Tung will fall upon the shoulders of Marshal Lin Piao, the prophet of Mao Tse Tung, still supported by Chou En Lai. This is a hard political reality. During the lifetime of these leaders at the least, it is believed by many that there is no probability of the moderation or mellowing of Chinese Communist policies. It is felt that Mao Tse Tung's version of protracted war, the war of national liberation, shall be utilized as an instrument of ideological expansion by means of an interminable wave of guerrilla action sustained by ruthless terror.

We are not against negotiations with Red China nor do we espouse a cutting of communications with them. On the contrary, we will support every effort to keep the channels of communication open and hope that negotiation can bring about a suspension of hostilities — but the military initiative just recently recovered should not be forfeited.

Lin Piao's pattern for conquest

Marshal Lin Piao's pattern of world conquest is summed up in his terse simplification that in the world, Asia, Africa and Latin America are the rural areas while Western Europe and North America are the cities; that when the rural areas are conquered, the cities will fall as was their experience in the Chinese mainland.

Asia may fall but America is the ultimate target. It is, therefore, to your national interest that the plan be aborted.

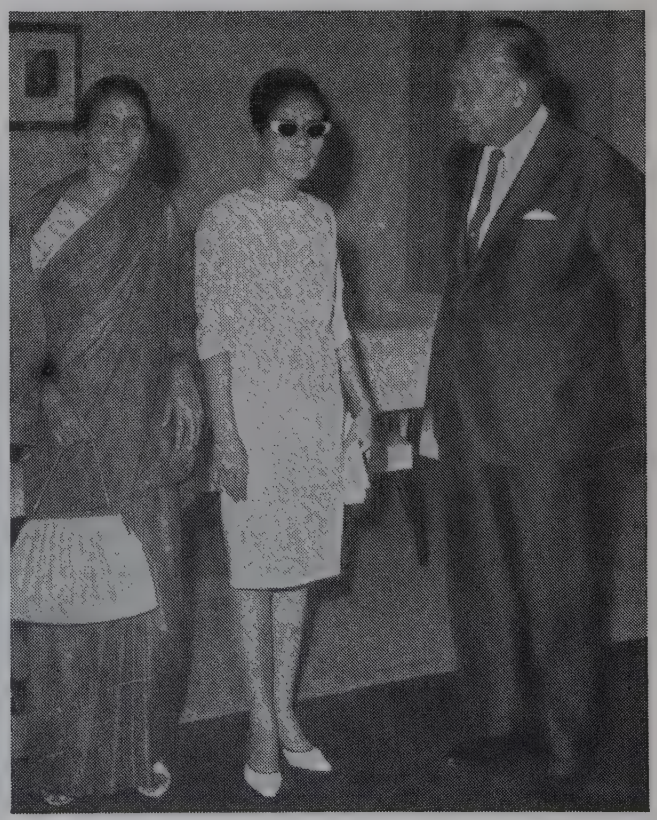
For the past several months, several Asian states, the Philippines among them, have been working quietly and unobstrusively to bring about the first prerequisite to peace in Viet-Nam and that is to establish lines of communication between North and South Viet-Nam.

From my point of view it will not matter who will claim the credit for having brought about the successful negotiation. What matters now is that this violent, ruthless and wasteful war must be brought to the conference table.

The effectivity and success of the quiet type of diplomacy that I propose and advocate has been demonstrated in the dismantling of the *konfrontasi* between Indonesia and Malaysia in which the Philippines had a modest share.

Perhaps it is now timely to speak frankly of the possibility of a grouping of Asian states constituting the ECAFE under the United Nations into a political forum which can defuse or even settle any crisis that may arise in the region.

Such a grouping of necessity accepts again the reality of the diversity of ideology among Asian nations.



Among SEATO cultural award holders who called on SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas recently were Mrs. Musharraf J. Begum Shah of the Government Model School, Karachi, and Miss Lydia de los Santos from the Philippines. Mrs. Shah is making a study of the problems of moral education of the adolescent in Thailand, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand. Miss de los Santos has returned to Manila on completing a master's degree at Karachi University.

But a grouping of like-minded states would of necessity be suspect and be unable to bring about communication between conflicting countries with different ideologies and political beliefs. The establishment of the Asian Development Bank, I hope, will bring the different nations together close enough and condition them to cooperation so that they can hammer out such an arrangement.

The crux of the problem for America is to bring American power to bear in Asia on terms acceptable to Asian nationalism. It is a difficult but not an impossible task. Communist China's attacks on Korea, Tibet and India had alerted neighbouring countries to a developing pattern of expansionist design. The unsuccessful, Communist-inspired coup d'etat in Indonesia last year projected this design into the forefront of Asian consciousness. The result was a greatly heightened realization that Communist China, soon to become a nuclear power, is everybody's security problem requiring, for its solution, the cooperation of every one.

This new factor in the Asian situation is just beginning to be discerned and has not yet fully developed and cannot be appreciated outside Asia. It is among the most significant and heartening developments in the region in that one of its meaningful aspects is the possible growing desire for regional cooperation not only in the economic and social fields but possibly also in political and security matters.

Another is the enhanced awareness that for the present and the years immediatately ahead, Communist China's neighbours cannot expect, singly or together, to "balance" China's crucial margin of nuclear power, without the assistance of non-Asian countries like America. There is in consequence a new disposition tor egard America's deterrent power in Asia as a necessity for the duration of time required by the Asian nations to develop their own system of regional security supported by what they hope would have become a greatly strengthened United Nations.

Three conditions of Asian cooperation

It is a mood, both realistic and hopeful. Regarded with understanding and consideration, it could offer a wider basis for Asian cooperation than America has been able to achieve in the past. Three conditions are indispensable to the realization of that broader association. It must be based not on the narrow ideological alignments of the cold war but on the inescapable reality of Asian diversity. It must work with the tide of Asian nationalism instead of running counter to it. And it must be constructive in spirit and purpose, looking beyond victory in Viet-Nam to the creation of a milieu of justice and a rule of law under which all Asian nations could achieve their maximum potential for peaceful growth.

The experience of Viet-Nam suggests that it is not too soon to explore the creative possibilities of this new approach. To function in Asia without full Asian support is to build on shifting sand. The greater the power projected from outside into Asia, the more compelling the need that it should operate in harmony with Asian aspirations, towards goals compatible with Asian independence and dignity.

America's deepening appreciation of this need for a genuine basis of understanding and common purpose with Asia coincides with the growing desire in the region for security from aggression of all kinds, open or disguised, Asian or non-Asian. The challenge to America is to extend to Asia the defensive shield of American power in forms consonant with Asian freedom and self-respect. The challenge to Asia is to discard the dry meatless bone of mysticism and fatalism, for the life-giving substance of aspiration and endeavour; to leave the past behind, recognize today's need for energetic self-reliance and dignified maturity; to make common cause against aggression, and meet America halfway in a joint undertaking to make the future secure for all.

No more imperialist ambitions

Today, having relinquished control of the Philippines and terminated the occupation of Japan, the United States can truthfully disavow any surviving imperialist ambitions in Asia. The presence of American bases and American troops in South Korea, Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines could be justified as aiming solely to deter or repel any encroachments of Communist power in these areas.

This point should be made indubitably clear in the case of the American presence in Viet-Nam. Americans and their government should never tire of repeating that the United States is in Viet-Nam for the purpose of assisting that nation in defending its independence and territorial integrity. They should give every assurance that they are not in Viet-Nam, or anywhere else in Asia, for the purpose of political hegemony or economic gain. This, President Johnson has repeatedly done.

Such avowals of American purpose would correspond to the deepest aspirations of the non-Communist Asian nations themselves. Their common hope and desire is to be given an opportunity to consolidate their

independence, to translate it in terms of a better life for their citizens, to determine and shape the destiny of their country without outside interference of any kind. To achieve these goals, these non-Communist nations realize that they need the umbrella of American power to shield them from Communist infiltration, subversion and aggression. Without attempting to establish new or enlarged military alliances, it should be possible for the United States to provide this protection for all those nations that desire and ask for it.

I personally know for a fact that the American presence in Viet-Nam provided — though quite unintentionally — encouragement and support to those who successfully resisted the attempted Communist takeover in Indonesia. It is certain that the US Seventh Fleet in the China Sea as well as American air power in the area rendered inoperative the so-called "Peking-Jakarta Axis" which the Indonesian Communist Party might otherwise have invoked In the extremity of its disastrous debacle in Java.

In effect, and almost without realizing it, we are even now already reaping valuable dividends from the American presence in Viet-Nam. Those benefits are certain to multiply as the non-Communist neighbours of China understand that their security is guaranteed by the umbrella of American power. The assurance that has been given by President Johnson that this protection will not suddenly be withdrawn tomorrow, thus leaving them to the mercy of Chinese Communism, is an indispensable factor in maintaining the stability of South-East Asia.

"Domino theory"

The so-called "domino theory" which many experts tend to discount, may be an over-simplification. But it is certainly correct to argue that a country like Thailand, for example, is hardly likely to depend for its security on an American army that has been defeated or has withdrawn under fire from Viet-Nam. Thailand would have to adjust to Chinese hegemony in Asia and its attitude would be shared in varying degrees by Laos, Malaysia, India, Pakistan, Japan and the Philippines.

Our object must be to hold the line in Viet-Nam and, at least, to roll back Communist power behind the 17th parallel. This being achieved, we shall have provided a necessary basis for joint action among the South-East Asia nations themselves in order to ensure their collective security.

When this has been done, American military power could withdraw to existing bases in the outlying islands and archipelagos: Japan, Okinawa, Taiwan and the Philippines. Together with the US Seventh Fleet, this line of defence off the Asian mainland could be rendered completely impregnable, while offering needed support to any mainland nation that may be threatened by Communist power.

Communist China must accept the obligation to co-exist peacefully with its neighbours. This means that it must abandon and foreswear its policy of exporting violence and fomenting disorder amongst its neighbours.

Until we receive assurances to this end, the policy of the military containment of China must continue.

Bangkok pressmen recently visited the malaria research project being undertaken jointly by Phra Buddhabat Hospital, Siriraj Hospital, and the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory in Saraburi province, Thailand. Dr. Suphat Noeypatimanond (left), assisted by Major Francis C. Cadigan and Dr. Narong Sadudee explains a rare case of malaria involving rupture of blood vessels in the eye to members of the visiting party.

Dr. Robert A. Phillips (centre) internationally-known for his work on cholera, and now director of the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory at Dacca, calls on SEATO Secretary-General Jesus M. Vargas, and Deputy Secretary-General David A. Wraight at SEATO Headquarters. Dr. Phillips stopped in Bangkok en route to Pakistan after attending a conference on gastro-enterology in Tokyo.

National Press Club, Washington

It has been said that in countries where Communist arms had been victorious, the result has never been reversed. The effect of Communist triumph of arms, therefore, is to shut out permanently the possibility of liberty and democracy for the peoples affected. Since the end of World War II no nation has broken successfully from the grip of Communism.

This being the case, the Filipino people know and believe that the American commitment in Viet-Nam was, and is, necessary and noble and just. In the eyes of our people, American arms in Viet-Nam are being exercised not in behalf of selfish aims, not for the idea of empire or economic aggrandizement, but to keep open the option for liberty of an unfortunate people wracked by a seemingly perpetual war. That it is the Vietnamese and not some other people that are involved is immaterial, for the issue affects not the Vietnamese alone but all mankind.

The stand of our people on this matter is rooted in our own experience with Communism. I come from a country that has suffered from the onslaught of Communism through subversion and armed insurrection. The Philippines is the first developing country in the whole world, to the best of my knowledge, that has overcome a full-fledged Communist rebellion without the aid of a single foreign soldier. When the fledgling Philippine Republic faced the Huk rebel armies in the late forties, reaching up to more than 20,000 fully-armed regular troops at their height, we could have called on the United States to send troops to our aid, for you have bases in the Philippines, right in the middle of Huklandia; but we desisted from doing so.

The reorganization of the armed forces alone, of course, would have been entirely inadequate; it was accomplished in conjunction with a program of social and economic reforms, especially in the areas beset with dissidence. The armed might of the State turned overnight from an engine of suppression into a loyal friend and protector of the people. As the masses of peasants were won over, the Communist Huks were increasingly isolated and the few armed bands that were left roamed clearly at their peril.

The Huk resurgence

There followed a decade of comparative peace and stability, and in this climate the country developed more rapidly, achieving in a decade a doubling of the gross national product. But grave economic and social problems have remained for want of the means to solve them. The population explosion has outpaced the rate of economic growth. And the Communists, engaged in a so-called legal and parliamentary struggle, surfaced once again on the plains of Central Luzon, sowing terror and death once more on the countryside.

Filipinos welcome and support the steadfast action of the United States in Viet-Nam and the other trouble spots of the world. For this reason, we look with deep concern on the wavering faith of Americans in the rightness and justice of their cause in Viet-Nam and in Asia, hoping fervently that you will realize in your hearts the nobility of your commitment in keeping open the option for human liberty not only in Viet-Nam but by implication in all developing lands.

And it is for that reason that we have sent a civic action force of some 2,000 men to South Viet-Nam,

to join your forces in that unfortunate land. This force will help mainly in the task of reconstructing the areas ravaged by war; it will build feeder roads, hospitals and schools and engage in mercy missions. The Philippine force merely continues a tradition begun as early as 1954, when the first doctors and nurses from the Philippines started ministering to the sick and the wounded of Laos and Viet-Nam under the world-famed Operation Brotherhood.

Military, social and economic responses

The emphasis of the Philippine participation in Viet-Nam thus falls on reconstruction, rather than on destruction. This emphasis derives from our own national solution to the problem of Communist insurrection — a military response that is quick and firm but resilient, a human response that is warm and conciliatory, a social and economic response that seeks to meet the deeper causes of revolt. And indeed in the Philippines today we have just started to carry out a program of social justice based on land reform, with the provinces of Central Luzon, the hotbed of Philippine dissidence, as the pilot area. This program seeks to eradicate Communists from the heartland of the Philippine archipelago not so much by killing them as by making Communism obsolete.

University of Michigan

The new wave in Asia is democracy. It portends changes that reach to the bedrock of Asian culture; it has made new leaders of Asia impatient of the old order and has opened their eyes to the possibility of lifting up their ancient societies from the mire of degradation, brutish poverty, and class constrictions. For people whose minds have been immured in mysticism and fatalism, the idea of getting on in this world is truly heady.

But for most of Asia, democracy is still an idea, an idea that they keep constantly in view, while waves of change sweep over their fabled shores. Hence, democracy has not been ruled out by Asians as one of the ideologies they can use for the realization of their national ambitions.

I have always claimed that the Philippines is the proving ground for democracy in the world today. This sounds, to borrow an Americanism, like a tall order. But it is really in the Philippines where a truly meaningful democratic experiment in a setting of under-development is taking place and with a good chance of succeeding.

For many of you, probably, the word "under-development" is just another piece of abstract political jargon. But for us in Asia, the meaning of the word is apprehended viscerally. It means people who eat only once or twice a day; it means damp hovels made of packing crates in which families of eight or ten seek nightly shelter; it means children who are crippled for life by diseases they contract the moment they leave the womb; it means people who lose the power of sight without understanding a line of print; it means, above all, personal despair.

In such a setting, can the abstractions of democracy have any meaning ? Can notions like freedom, equality, and human dignity carry any personal significance? The answer is yes.

Strange as it may sound to you, my people are willing to risk everything for the proposition that bread should not be won at the expense of freedom; that bread and freedom are to be won together.

The reason for this is simple. To the Filipino mind, democracy and economic fulfilment are coeval. We look upon democracy not as a mechanism that would bring about material prosperity but that democracy is the necessary condition and context of economic development.

Stability of Philippine democracy

The stability of our democracy is a fact. In a region where authoritarian rule, political and military coups, armed insurrection are facts of political life, the Philippines has not deviated from the path of democracy. Even while we were recovering from the devastation of the last world war, beset at the same time by Communist subversion, we maintained an unbroken record of constitutional representative government.

What is worth noting is that democracy and democratic institutions have worked in the Philippines during the process of its economic development.

To be sure, our record in economic development is not miraculous. The falterings that a permissive system like ours tolerate would probably appal a completely rational planner. But we look upon these as inevitable consequences of our national decision to hew to democracy and private enterprise.

The government, on its part, is doing its best to strengthen the foundation of our economy through programs of national education and the coordinated development of the underpinnings of our economy. We know that we are very near our goal of achieving a self-sustaining economy. And in this process, we have not abridged any of the freedoms of our citizens. This

is not, I believe, a mean achievement and we are justly proud of it.

What we want to do now is to put up the Philippines as the model for the third world. This is what I mean by the Philippines as the proving ground of democracy. This is the historic role of my country in Asia.

And in the fulfilment of this role, America must support us. In a way, this is the greatest issue in Viet-Nam. For what is the use in your wanting to keep open the option for democracy in Viet-Nam if after all democracy is fated to fail in an under-developed society? What is the use of sacrificing your youth in the jungles of Asia, if democracy stands no chance in a poor nation?

We believe that democracy can succeed in an underdeveloped country if given a chance. This is the meaning of our participation with your forces in the Vietnamese struggle. We want to keep the option for democracy and freedom open in Viet-Nam because we know, on the basis of our experience, that they will thrive in that embattled country.

UN General Assembly, New York

We have in Viet-Nam today people who, after nearly 25 years of suffering and war, have more than earned the right to be free, to be left alone, and to live in peace with their neighbours. Unfortunately, by no choice of their own, their country has been chosen as the testing ground for Communist China's new dogma of universal and perpetual revolution — war by proxy.

The liberation of China from foreign intervention at the end of the last war and its emergence as a great power in the modern world is one of the dominant facts of our time. We who are its neighbours in Asia realize that we must live and adjust to this inescapable fact. Some of us may deplore, though we cannot alter, the fact that its rulers have chosen to impose upon their people the tenets of militant Communist ideology. Yet, there are other countries in Asia and elsewhere that have followed the socialist path to economic development while still others have elected a system of free enterprise or modified capitalism. Each one should be entitled to adhere to the system of its choice. Amid the great variety of political, economic and social organization that exists in Asia, China alone has to pursue without relenting the dogma of the "people's war," the so-called war of national liberation. This has been conceived as an instrument of ideological expansion to be carried out by means of an interminable wave of guerrilla wars sustained by ruthless terror.

The leaders of Communist China may do what they wish with their country. History, in the end, will hold them fully accountable to their own people for what they do. But we deny that they have a right to spread their militant Communist gospel among their neighbours or anywhere else in the world by acts of subversion, terrorism and guerrilla warfare. They know that in recent months the response to their missionary zeal in a number of countries in Asia and Africa has been swift and often tragic. In the case of Viet-Nam, they should understand that the existing balance of power in the world today does not encourage the continued pursuit of such a mission.

To improve the life of 700 million people is a task that should engage all the energies of the rulers of Communist China. It is a formidable task so meritorious in itself that, purely on the basis of the human values involved, the rest of the world can only wish them possible success. But this great human cause can in no way be advanced by the blind pursuit of dogma that must inevitably lead to foreign adventures and the grave risk of death and destruction to itself and others.

The principle that the Asian peoples themselves must devise Asian solutions to Asian problems is at once so just and so indisputably right that Hanoi and Peking will be under strong moral obligation to relax their hostile attitude. That is our fervent hope.

The approaching watershed

Despite the grave problems that beset our region, although the hard-core Communist leaders and advocates of wars of liberation and ruthless terror are still in power in the Chinese mainland, and as of today, moderation is wishful thinking, we feel that we must soon approach a great watershed in the history of South-East Asia or we will all perish. That time will be when Communist China has agreed to moderate its fanatical support of universal revolution, to accept the principle of peaceful co-existence so avidly espoused by the Soviet Union, and to abide by the Charter injunction to practice tolerance and live in peace with one's neighbours. Then shall we be relieved from the tension created by the massive presence of China in our midst and from the pressure of its unaccountable ambitions, so that we all together as good neighbours can work for the improvement of our people.

To the developing countries, including my own, I would, speaking from the heart, address the following appeal.

Let us redouble our efforts at self-help, with the aim of reducing to the absolute minimum the burden which our need for econmic aid imposes on the United Nations and the developed countries. Let us exercise fully our right to do our utmost for the well-being of our own peoples. When we shall have done all that is humanly possible for us to do for the economic and social development of our countries, there may yet remain a vital margin between success and failure, between poverty and prosperity, which is not within our capacity to fill at this stage of our economic growth. Let that vital margin, and that alone, be the measure of the demand, which we could then make in good conscience, for international assistance.

Let us, through the practice of social justice and the deliberate fostering of civil liberties, mitigate as much as possible the social tensions among our own peoples and by that much reduce the sum total of tensions that beset our world.

Let us compose our own differences and resolve our quarrels peacefully and justly, thereby eliminating the areas of conflict in our own neighbourhoods. Let us remove from the agenda of this assembly as many disputes as we can settle ourselves. Let us act with sincerity and firm purpose to avoid or put an end to small wars which have a way of growing into major international crises.

There is intrinsic merit in the task of putting our own houses in order. It is also an act of wisdom. For if we do not settle our own quarrels, the great powers may come in and do it for us, if only because in these dangerous times even a little war may trigger a nuclear holocaust. By practicing tolerance, and living "together in peace and as good neighbours," as the charter exhorts us to do, we may also be forestalling a new period of great power domination.

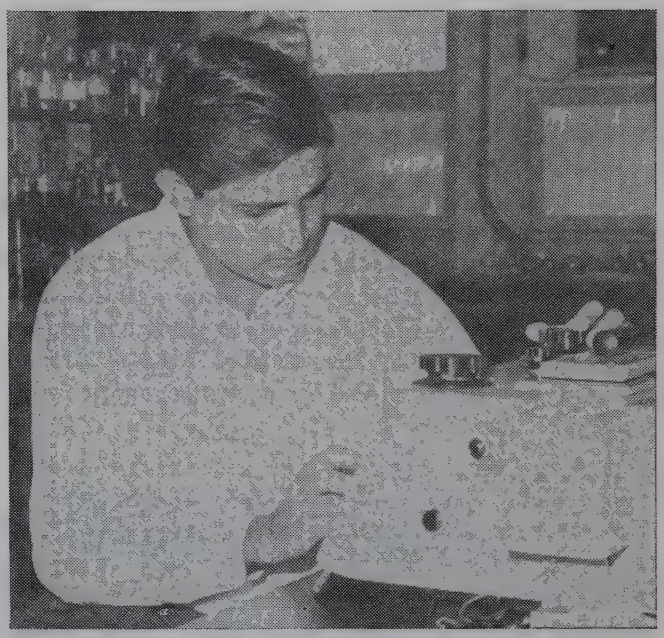
Let us not under-estimate the inherent value and the cumulative effect of small contributions to peace.

To the developed countries

Permit me now to address this earnest appeal to the developed countries, including the great powers.

Break the political stalemate

First of all, to make yet another all-out effort to break the political stalemate that divides them, in order that they might be able to discharge their primary obligation under the Charter to ensure world peace and establish a workable system of collective security.



Studying for a master's degree at the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering in Bangkok, Quainkhani Mahboob Ali operates a spectrophotometer in the public health engineering laboratory. He is a graduata of N.E.D. Engineering College, Karachi.

Eliminate nuclear weapons

Secondly, to devise an effective system of international control leading to the eventual elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

Complete disarmament

Thirdly, to complete their work on a program of disarmament which would enable them to fulfil their promise to use part of the savings accruing from the termination of the armaments race for the acceleration of economic and social progress in the developing regions.

Use of United Nations

Fourthly, to use the United Nations as a major instrument in a concerted effort to arrest the economic bipolarization of the world.

Liquidate colonialism

Fifthly, to complete the liquidation of colonialism and remove the last vestiges in a world that has no longer any place or justification for it; and

Remove developing regions from cold war

Finally, to remove the developing regions,

Threats to Peace: A World-wide Concern

"What is now needed is a constructive response from the other side" in the Viet-Nam conflict, the New Zealand Permanent Representative to the UN, Mr. F.H. Corner, told the UN General Assembly on October 18. "If the people of Viet-Nam, North or South, were freely to choose Communism, this is their right. If they freely choose to reject Communism, this is equally their right. The question now is how to bring the war to an end in a manner which will safeguard this right."

Mr. Corner suggested that a successful negotiation bringing peace to Viet-Nam might bring an additional benefit — "an easing of tension in the whole of Asia — a process which might, in turn, open up possibilities for gradual accommodation between Communist China and the non-Communist states of Asia and the West."

Stressing that New Zealand's concern over Viet-Nam is not geographical, since the two countries are 5,000 miles apart, Mr. Corner had this to say:

"In the 1930s we were further still from Manchuria; from Ethiopia; and from Czechoslovakia and Poland, yet we found then that developments in those places carried implications for our own safety and for the world's safety. We further recognized then that armed attack, even though it might be across the demarcation line of a politically divided country, was nonetheless aggression, and a threat to us along with others.

"Whether the seeds of conflict appear in Europe, as in Berlin in 1948, or in Africa, as in the Congo in 1960, or in Latin America, as in Cuba in 1962, we have seen that our fate can be involved in the outcome of events in many places, places more distant from us than Viet-Nam. That is why the UN Charter is founded on the notion that a threat to the peace anywhere is a matter of general concern. That is why this organization exists. That is why none of us here in this assembly can stand aloof from what is happening in Viet-Nam today, whether or not the matter appears formally on our agenda. That is why New Zealand has responded to the request for military assistance from the Republic of Viet-Nam."

(Continued from previous page)

once and for all, from the arena of cold war contention and give them the time, the stable conditions and the assistance they need for peaceful growth.

Mr. Corner said other countries divided into Communist and non-Communist zones, such as Germany and Korea, share some of the features of Viet-Nam's situation. He said: "The people of all these divided states still hope to be able to achieve reunification, if they so wish, by their own decision, through a democratic process, through self-determination. But, pending these decisions, an attempt by one part of such a state to impose reunification under its own political system by force — whether by direct invasion as in Korea in 1950, or by a war of terror and subversion, a so-called war of national liberation, as in Viet-Nam today — is not an act of self-determination: it is an act of aggression."

Peking's Way to World Conquest

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of New Zealand, Mr. Keith Holyoake has warned of Communist China's determination to communize the world through bloody revolution and guerrilla warfare.

"China says the only way to communize the world is by bloody revolution; by Communist guerrilla warfare, terror, rape, blackmail, burning, torture, murder, and they say so openly and unashamedly," Mr. Holyoake stated, in an address on October 17. He cited Peking's intransigence and her bellicose attitudes and action, and called attention to Mao Tse-tung's oft-repeated warning that the only power worthwhile is that which comes out of the barrel of a gun.

On Viet-Nam, Mr. Holyoake recalled that one million people fled from the North to the South when the Communists took over North Viet-Nam.

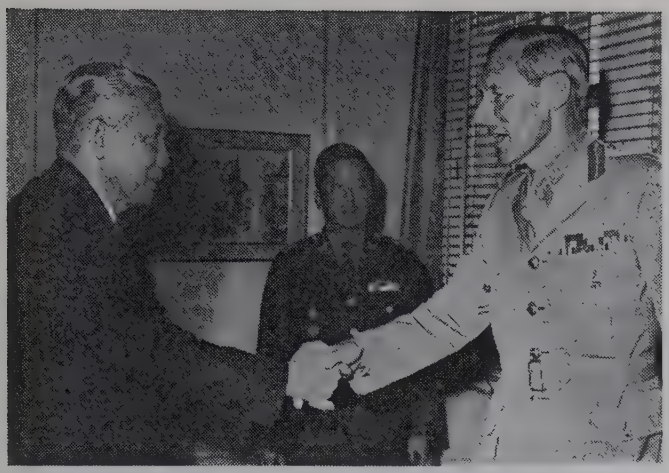
He noted that after defending themselves for "many years" against Hanoi's aggression, South Viet-Nam "called in her allies under the South-East Asia Treaty Organization."

Stressing that North Viet-Nam is the aggressor that wants to establish a Communist dictatorship in the South, Mr. Holyoake made it clear that "South Viet-Nam does not want to conquer North Viet-Nam nor does the United States or New Zealand."

South Viet-Nam's allies are there, the Prime Minister said, simply to defend that nation.

"We believe," Mr. Holyoake said, "that small nations have the right to live in peace, free from outside aggression, and we are supporting South Viet-Nam as we did the Koreans, as we are doing in Cyprus, and as we are also doing in Malaysia, and have been for 12 years."

Military Visitors



Lt. Gen. Sir Michael Carver, Commander-in-Chief, British Far East Land Forces, calls on SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas at SEATO Headquarters in Bangkok. In centre is the Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office, Maj. Gen. Abhichart Dhiradhamrong. General Carver will succeed Air Chief Marshal Sir John Grandy as UK Military Adviser to SEATO in February 1967.

Below: Military officers of the member nations taking part in an orientation period at SEATO Headquarters visited the Thai Armed Forces Vehicle Rebuild Workshop at Rangsit, near Bangkok. Lt. Col. W.J. Bauert, senior Australian project officer (left) briefs the group.

Below left: Air Marshal Sir Alistair Murdoch, Chief of Air Staff, Royal Australian Air Force, recently called on SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas.

Below right: Major-General W.S. McKinnon, Chief of the New Zealand General Staff, called at SEATO Headquarters in the course of a tour of South-East Asia. In photo, from left, are: Secretary-General Jesus Vargas, Maj. Gen. McKinnon, and the Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office, Maj. Gen. Abhichart Dhiradhamrong.

SEA EXERCISE

The largest maritime exercise ever held in Australian waters took place in October.

Ships of the Australian, British, New Zealand and United States navies, and carrier and land based aircraft took part in the exercise.

Of particular interest was HMAS Hobart, Australia's latest guided missile destroyer. Rated the most modern ship of her type afloat, Hobart recently arrived in Australia from the United States and was operating for the first time with the Australian Fleet.

Overall control of maritime aspects of the exercise was under the joint direction of the Flag Officer in Charge, East Australia Area, Rear Admiral T. K. Morrison, and the Air Officer Commanding Operational Command, Air Vice Marshal C.T. Hannah. (AIS).

Missile Development

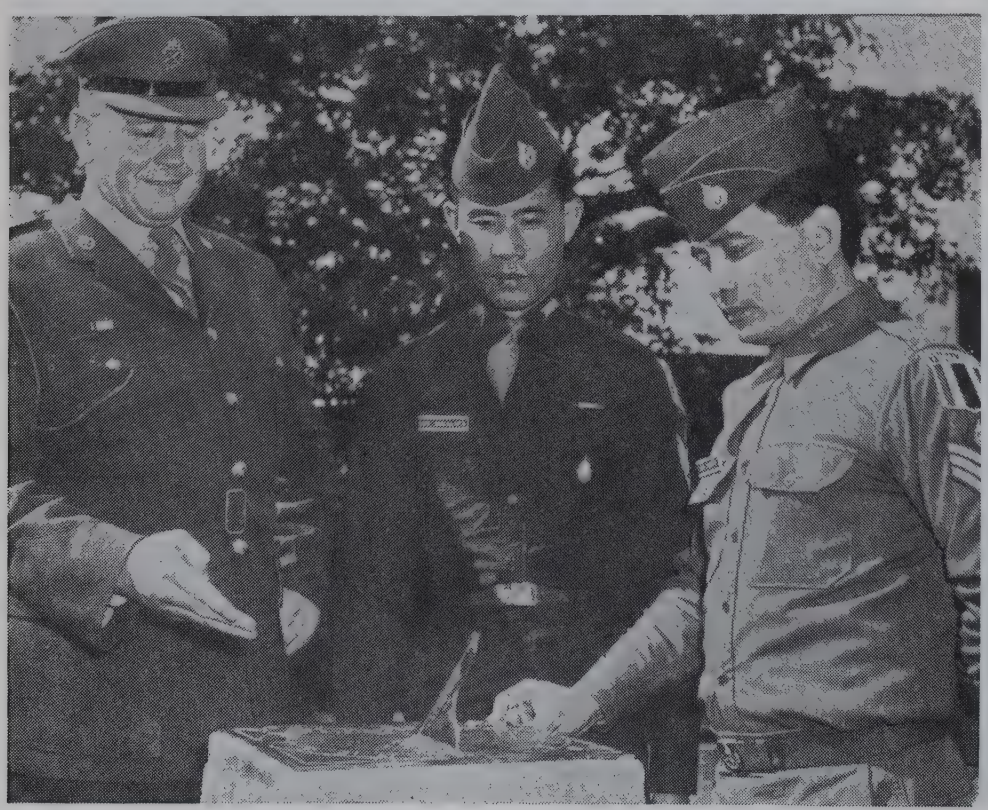
The British and Australian armies have agreed to collaborate in the development of the British low level surface-to-air guided weapon system ET316. The Australian Minister for Defence, Mr. Allen Fairhall, said on October 11 that this agreement had been entered into in 1964 under the terms of the Basic Standardisation Agreement.

The Australian army's contribution to the project included the provision of military and scientific personnel to the project management team in the United Kingdom, the carrying out of a series of operational studies of the system and the provision of Australian officers and other ranks to the staff of a British Joint Services trials unit which is to be raised in the United Kingdom.

The unit, totalling 90, comprised officers and men from the British and Australian armies and the Royal Air Force, he said. The unit was expected to move to Australia by the middle of 1967 to conduct trials at the Weapons Research Establishment, Woomera.

A small party of Australian army personnel posted to the unit would leave soon for the United Kingdom to take part in preparatory training. (AIS).

Two bills liberalizing benefit payments to Philippine war veterans have been signed by President Johnson. One extends the benefits of the war orphans educational assistance program to children of Commonwealth army personnel and Philippine Scouts veterans who died or were permanently and totally disabled during service in the US forces. The second expands the present US program of hospital and medical care for Philippine veterans and extends it until June, 1973. (Phil. IS).



Taking time off from a course in military police and civilian traffic control duties, Staff Sergeants Sukalapa Tipayawong and Pradit Sinantip of the Thai Army inspect the sun dial at Victoria Barracks, Sydney, with Lt. P.A. Langman, of Eastern Command Provost Company. The Thai n.c.o.s have been in Australia for seven months.

Military Briefs

Thirty-two tanks have been presented by the US Government to the Royal Thai Army. (PRD).

* * *

Twenty-eight new ships are being built for the Royal Australian Navy: a guided missile destroyer, two destroyer escorts, four submarines, 20 patrol boats, and an escort maintenance ship. The fleet air arm is acquiring 10 Skyhawk fighter bombers and 14 Tracker anti-submarine aircraft. (AIS).

* * *

The United States Navy will build a $1.5 million war memorial on Corregidor Island at the mouth of Manila Bay as a monument to American and Filipino servicemen who died in the Pacific War. The memorial will be ready in time for the 22nd anniversary of the fall of the island fortress on May 6, 1942. A steel cross memorial on Mount Samat, Bataan, in honour of Philippine dead in the Second World War is also being built. (Phil. IS).

* * *

The estimated annual cost of maintaining the New Zealand force in Viet-Nam is $1.73 million, the Prime Minister, Mr. K.J. Holyoake, told Parliament. This included $476,000 for pay and allowances. (NZIS).

* * *

A party of legal officers of the Royal Thai Army has visited Australia to study the working of Australian military law. (PRD).

* * *

A committee of high-ranking officers of the air forces of Australia, Britain, Canada, New Zealand and the United States met in Canberra in October to discuss standardization of equipment. (AIS).

* * *

Strengths of the Australian forces in August, 1966 were: Navy, 15,137; Army, 34,826; and Air Force, 19,500. (AIS).

AID BILL PASSED

Final congressional approval was given on October 7 to the US foreign aid money bill for the fiscal year 1967.

The bill calls for $2,144,490,500 for economic aid and $792 million for military assistance.

The final figure is about $500 million less then the $3,380 million originally requested by President Johnson. (USIS).

'Converging Rivers' of Man's Experience

Excerpts from the remarks of President Johnson at Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand, on October 29, 1966.

Two thousand five hundred years ago in Athens, in Palestine, in China, and in the western part of India, men probed deeply into the nature of their being — trying to make sense out of their lives. The results of that search are still with us today all across the world. Since then, our similarities and our differences have been like separate rivers, flowing from a common lake of humanity.

The marvel and the challenge of our modern age are that we can see the rivers of man converging again. We have seen them converging at the United Nations in New York City, at a thousand universities and international conferences, and as millions of our citizens travel abroad to become acquainted with other cultures.

We live, then, at a spectacular moment in the ages of man. The challenge to us is also spectacular. We must first retain the beauty and the integrity of our separate streams. Secondly, we must encourage the free adoption of the best of all the ways of life.

Our goal is an elementary one. It is this: To give each man in the world a chance to seek the highest and the deepest of the human experience, as he sees fit. You are doing that today here in Thailand. Forty-five years ago, only 29 per cent of your people were able to read and write. Today, literacy is close to 75 per cent. Twelve years ago, only 21,000 of your youth were pursuing university study. Today the number is gratifyingly well over 45,000. Almost 8,000 are studying here at this beautiful university. In addition, 3,000 Thai young people are studying at colleges and universities abroad. I am very proud that more than half that number are at schools in the United States of America. All but a handful of these will return to your own country as should be the case, but is not always so with students from other countries.

Your educational progress is exciting — and it is matched by material progress as well. A spreading network of roads is drawing remote farms into contact with your market places here in your land. You have applied modern technology to agriculture, making Thailand the world's leading exporter of rice, while achieving a remarkable diversification of your crops. Your gross

national product is growing at a rate of 7 per cent a year, the highest in all of South-East Asia.

But you have seen that in this world, nationalism is not enough. You have seen that for men to reach the highest ground, then men must work together. Nineteen regional organizations now have headquarters in Bangkok — and their diligent and inspired work is already beginning to bear fruit.

Thailand is not yet rich, but she is carefully selecting from the rivers of man those modern techniques that will make her materially rich: education, economic development, and regionalism. But the human spirit is not made wealthy only by dams or highways or more rice. A wealthy human spirit cannot flourish without rice, without good health, or without decent housing. That is not to say that a wealthy spirit automatically and necessarily follows material wealth. We have seen in my own country that the good life does not end with the possession of a new car, a new house, a new refrigerator or a new washing machine.

We in America are seeking broader educational opportunity. We are seeking better medical care. We are seeking cleaner cities and purer water and fresher air. We are seeking equality as a fact for all of our citizens. We are seeking to preserve our land in the state that it was given to us. And all of these things add up to what we call in America the Great Society.

But there is still more to excellence today in this world of many human rivers. A Great Society cannot really exist in one nation and not exist in another nation. Excellence can be achieved only by learning from the peoples of the entire world.

One year ago at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., I proposed that my country, the United States of America, launch a concerted effort in international studies. I learned just a few days ago while I was already here in Asia that our Congress had acted on this proposal and passed a new law, the first step — the International Education Act. Its purpose is to help Americans learn from other nations and, we hope, to help other nations learn from America. It will also establish a Center for Educational Cooperation in Washington, D.C.

I think it is fitting and appropriate to sign this program into law here today on this stage of this great university, in a land where international cooperation has now become a national by-word.

I think we have reason for pride also in the record of my country in providing economic assistance to other nations, beginning with the Marshall Plan and more recently with the nations of Asia.

Today, even as the conflict in Viet-Nam continues, and with all its major burdens, I hope and expect that we shall not only continue our present program, but do still more as the right programs and initiatives are developed.

And I am very happy to see that our efforts are being joined increasingly by those of other nations that may be in a position to help. You know this well in Thailand. In the past five years the development assistance that you have received from other nations has exceeded that which my own nation has been called upon to supply. You have shown how effective the multilateral approach can be in a nation that is able to develop wise and effective programs of its own.

But I would go still one step further. My nation today is bearing a heavy load in the Vietnamese conflict, alongside your nation. The central tragedy of our times is the human and material waste that goes into war. Innocent men are killed and billions of dollars put to unproductive use.

It is my hope, and my firm expectation, that as soon as Hanoi accepts reality and the war in Viet-Nam ends, it will be possible to devote substantially greater funds to the relief of all human need in the world — to the enrichment of life. In my own country we are awaiting the development of a great many worthwhile causes until we can reduce our military expenditures.

In that larger effort, we believe that South-East Asia will have its full share. We know that you believe as we do — that we would much prefer to take our material resources and put them in bread for babies than to put them in bullets and bombs.

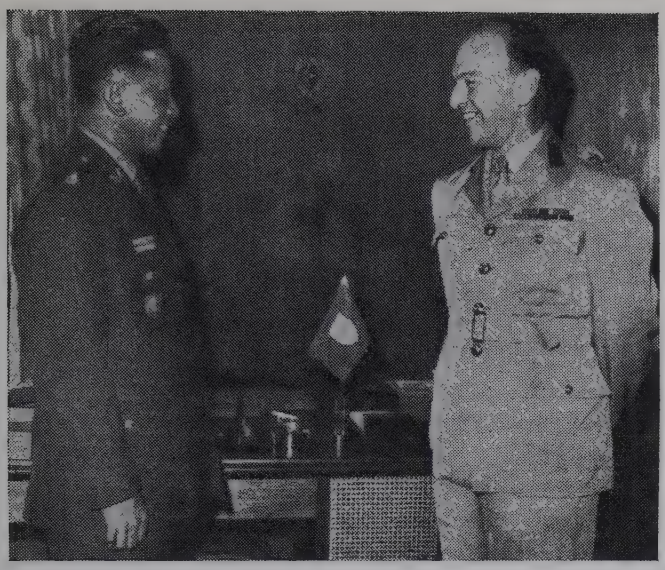
I say this from the bottom of my heart, and I tell you that I long to see the day come when we can live at peace in the world with our neighbours.

Sometimes, a nation must do what it would not choose to do. Sometimes men must die in order that freedom may live. That, this morning, is our greatest sorrow — that young men must spend their lives in battle, who might, instead, be building a world of peace.

So I say here in your presence, with all the sincerity I can command: I say to the leaders in Hanoi:

Let us lay aside our arms and sit down together at the table of reason. Let us renounce the works of death — and take up, instead, the tasks of the living.

Enough of this sorrow. Let us begin the work of healing, of teaching, of building, and of providing for the children of men. This is the purpose for which we were really made; this is what our age asks us to do. (USIS).



Col. C.H.M. Toye (right), new UK Military Adviser's Representative at SEATO Headquarters with the Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office, Maj. Gen. Abhichart Dhiradhamrong.

New Road Project In NW Thailand

At Tak in north-west Thailand, work has started on a new joint Thai-Australian project. Recently, huge earthmoving machines began the task of pushing a new 90 kilometre road through the mountains from Tak to Mae Sod on the border with Burma.

Thai and Australian engineers have already moved into the base depot at Tak where a large complex of houses, workshops, offices and store buildings have been erected. At Doi Mursur, 30 kilometres along the road to Mae Sod, a second depot is under construction.

When the project gets into full swing it will have one of the best equipped road-building plants working anywhere in Thailand.

Thailand is providing 13 tracked trucks, 20 wheeled trucks and 20 Land Rovers. Australia is providing two bulldozers, 15 power scrapers, six tractors, six motor graders, three eight-ton cranes, one 15-ton crane, two excavators, four earth compactors and air compressors along with rock drilling equipment. This equipment, manufactured in Australia, is being supplied under the Colombo Plan.

Miscellaneous equipment includes items for setting up a soil testing laboratory and a large base workshop. A trailer-mounted workshop, office, store and living quarters will enable equipment repairs to be carried out on the job.

Equipment is costing about $2.65 million. In addition, $650,000 will be spent on houses, offices and workshops at Tak, which, with other costs at the base camp, will bring the total financial outlay there to $1 million. A further $150,000 is being spent on the construction of a field camp at Doi Mursur.

It is estimated that the total budget for the project will be in the vicinity of $15 million, one third of which Australia will provide and the Thai Government two thirds.

When the project gets into full swing there will be 23 Australian engineers and technicians, 50 Thai engineers, technicians and clerical staff and 400 plant operators, mechanics and labourers on the job.

The project will take about five years to complete; apart from the many difficulties presented by the mountainous terrain and heavy earthworks this will involve, predicted seasonal wet weather will hold up major work for three or four months each year. Also, the project will be used to train Thai personnel in all phases of the work as most of the engineers, technicians and plant operators have had only a minimum of experience in road-building and engineering. By the time the road is finished the Thai engineers and other personnel will be able to take over the equipment and the base when it will then become the permanent centre for a Highways Department Field Division.

The present road from Tak to Mae Sod, a river town on the Burmese border, is a mountainous track providing one-way traffic on alternate days. Frequent washaways, landslides and boggy stretches make the journey uncomfortable and sometimes hazardous, taking up to five hours by small country bus or jeep-type vehicles. During the wet season from July to October the journey can take all day. At the height of the wet season the road is closed to all traffic. When the all-weather road is finished it will be 10 metres wide with a six metre wide sealed centre strip and the journey between the centres will be a comfortable two-hour trip.

As a contribution towards the economic development and political security of the area, the road is being given the highest priority by the Thai Government. When it is finished it will be a primary highway, the start at the western end of the main east-west highway system stretching across Thailand, connecting in the centre with the main north-south "Friendship Highway" from Nongkai to Bangkok. The road will also be the entry point in Thailand from Burma of the Asian Highway.

Mae Sod is at the southern end of a lush and fertile valley which stretches northward to Mae Hongsorn in the far northern reaches of Thailand. The main produce from this highly productive broad valley at present is beef, cattle, rice and timber, mostly valuable teak. Placed as it is in an almost landlocked valley and with very limited access to valuable markets in other parts of Thailand, this valuable rural industry cannot now be developed to its fullest economic potential, nor can new industries be developed and exploited.

The road will also provide access to potentially rich mineral deposits at present being prospected in the mountains near Mae Sod. (AIS).

PR ECONOMIC PLAN

President Marcos has presented a hopeful picture of a development take-off for the Philippine economy, to be powered by the expected capital loans pledged to him by various sources during his State visits to America and Japan.

The President gave a blueprint of the economic program of his administration at a press conference on October 8 in Manila.

He indicated that with the capital generated by his trip to the two countries closely linked to the economic future of the Philippines, the four-year economic program can now get off the ground, as the expected loans and other financial assistance are properly allocated to priority projects under the program.

Primary objectives, he said, under the program are:

1. A $815 million public works program for the next four years, including $250 million for roads and $77 million for irrigation.

2. A land reform program with $37 million earmarked for the Land Authority and $33 for the Land Bank.

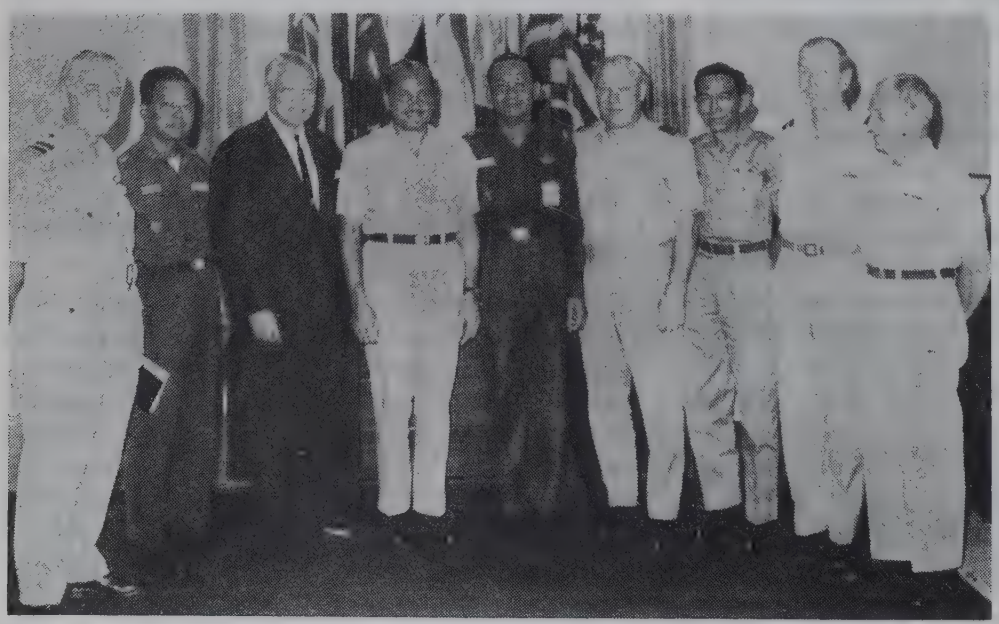
3. A group of 15 high priority industrial projects costing a total of $340 million.

Against these figures, the President projected the immediate financing assistance procurable from abroad and the capabilities of the government and local private capital, to suggest that the development plan may now be translated into action.

He stressed that prospects for foreign investment and other assistance from outside are enormously hopeful, but that the administration is disposed to screen the overwhelming offers from various sources, to ascertain the best of the offers as well as to correlate them to the particular sectors of the economy which most need this assistance.

Saying that for the present, he could not provide specific details of where financing outlays may be applied, and how much are available for different areas of the program, the President dwelt at length on the problems to be met and on the charted course of the program as prepared. (Phil. IS).

Training of 7,500 tradesmen a year in basic engineering and allied trades is envisaged in Pakistan. The normal period of training will be halved, with the aim of producing quickly the instructional staff needed by the institutional and apprenticeship program. (PIS).



Chiefs of national delegations taking part in the Air Component Commanders' first coordination conference at SEATO Headquarters called on SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas. From left: Air Commodore S.G. Quill (UK), Maj. Gen. Abhichart Dhiradhamrong, Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office, General Vargas, Maj. Gen. M.J. Ingelido (US), AVM Panieng Kantarat (Thailand), Gp. Capt. R.F. Watson (NZ), Col. J.M. Rogers (Philippines), Air Commodore K.S. Hennock (Australia) and Brig. Gen. W.J. Meng, Deputy Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office.

War on Hunger is Challenge to Asia

Excerpts from an address by US President Lyndon B. Johnson at Los Banos, the Philippines.

We meet in a new Asia. In this Asia the old barriers of distance, of indifference and rivalry are slowly being overcome — and a new spirit of cooperation is taking shape.

The International Rice Research Institute — here in Los Banos — is a product of intelligent assistance and massive self-help. Two American foundations have given invaluable support. The professional staff includes scientists of seven nationalities; about two-thirds of them are Asian.

In its short four years of existence this institute has produced promising new strains of high-yield rice, which are now being planted in the soil of many countries. One strain developed here has been called the "miracle" rice — but it is not a miracle at all. Its development required countless efforts at cross-breeding, countless trials and errors. This strain — called IR-3 — will be followed by better varieties still. But it has already given promise of multiplying rice yields here in the Philippines and elsewhere in South-East Asia where they are now much too low.

I am glad to know that these seeds are going to be made available to all nations, whatever their politics and ideology. The need for food transcends all the divisions man has created for himself. The work of this institute symbolizes to me the progress that is being made in the "other war" in Asia.

Man's greatest problem is the fearful race between food and population. If we lose that race our hopes for the future will turn to ashes. And the shocking truth is that as of this moment we are losing the war on hunger. There are nations in the world with declining standards of living — where population growth is outrunning the supply of fundamental foodstocks. At the same time the stocks of the surplus producing nations have rapidly declined.

There was, for example, in 1961 a grain surplus of 136 million tons. The figure for 1967 is 50 million. A rice surplus of over a billion tons existed in 1956. It has dropped to a mere 300 million tons.

These are danger signals we can ignore only at our peril. For between now and 1980 we must prepare to feed one billion more people. One billion more people means one billion babies. And four out of five of these infants will be born in countries that cannot today feed their people from their own resources. That gap can be overcome. And you at Los Banos are pointing the way toward overcoming it.

Drawing on your experiments, your new rice strains, the technical training you are giving in conjunction with the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines, we can escalate the war against hunger.

We believe we can win it. Yet victory will not come easily. What it demands — within each country, and on a cooperative basis among nations — is a higher level of social, economic, and political creativity than mankind has yet achieved. Above all it calls for the inspired dedication of the new generations of young people who are coming into maturity throughout the world. This is especially true in Asia where more than half of the population is less than 25 years old.

These young people believe — and they are right — that there is nothing natural or God-given about poverty, hunger and disease. Some of them react against an unjust fate by professing empty ideologies. But some — and they are represented here at Los Banos — realize that only knowledge, skill, and hard work can provide fruitful avenues to a decent future.

Mind and will

In every country — but particularly in Asia, Latin America, and Africa — there is a desperate need for skilled men and women who can release their brothers from the barrios of poverty. For if the world's need for food is to be met, it will be by scientists and economists who will discover better seeds, better methods of planting and marketing, better ways of distributing the harvest of the earth. It will not be by "miracles", but by the qualities of mind and will that developed the new Los Banos rice strain.

If illiteracy and disease are to be conquered, it will be by armies of well-prepared teachers and doctors. There is an anger that cannot tolerate hunger, disease, illiteracy, and injustice in the world. And it becomes a divine anger when it is translated into the practical work of healing and teaching.

I know that there are healers and teachers in Asia — in the universities, among those fortunate enough to have escaped a life of poverty — and in the barrios and villages as well. Asia's great task is to liberate their energies for her children's sake. On her success our hopes for peace — and the conscience of all mankind — depend.

CHOLERA RESEARCH

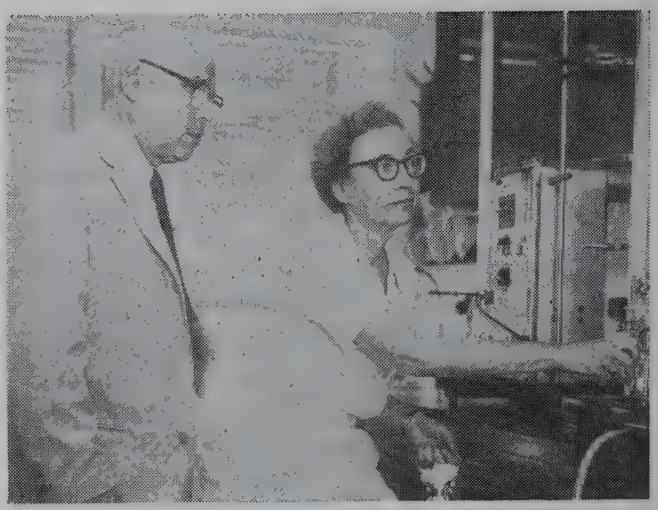
An American husband and wife research team has joined the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory at Dacca, East Pakistan.

Dr. Kendrick Hare, chairman of the department of pediatrics, University of Alabama Medical Centre, came to the laboratory early in October as deputy director. His wife, Mrs. Ruth Stillman Hare, who is associate professor of pharmacology at the Alabama Medical Centre, has joined the staff as research adviser, and looks forward to working with her husband in setting up new equipment and devising experiments.

The Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory, set up in late 1960, is the largest of its kind in the world. It is supported by several SEATO member countries including Pakistan, the United States, Great Britain and Australia.

Dr. Hare, an M.D. from Cornell University Medical College and a Ph. D. in neurology from Northwestern University in Chicago, and his wife are old friends of Dr. Robert A. Phillips, director of the laboratory. Their admiration for the work of this world renowned researcher aroused their interest and when the Hares met Dr. Phillips during a consultation visit he made to the United States in April, 1966, they accepted his offer to take up research in Dacca.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Hare plan to work mainly in the chemical laboratory. Dr. Hare will also have administrative responsibilities in his capacity as deputy director.



Dr. Kendrick Hare, Deputy Director of the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory watches his wife, Dr. Ruth Hare determining the level of carbon dioxide in serum with manometric apparatus.

"Both myself and my wife are tremendously impressed with the work that is being done at this laboratory and we hope to be able to contribute something towards it," says Dr. Hare. "Most of the doctors engaged in research here are young, and it is one our major functions to be available to them for guidance and consultation in their work," Mrs. Hare explained.

For the past 15 years the Hares have worked as a team in the University of Alabama Medical Centre teaching, and conducting and guiding research.

Dr. and Mrs. Hare plan to stay in Dacca for a year and a half.

Food is Pakistan's Major Problem

Excerpt from the text of a press conference given by the Minister of Finance of Pakistan, Mr. N.M. Uquaili, on October 13, 1966.

About our own country, the major problem is again that of food. This year our gap is over two million tons, largely of wheat. We had drought during our last wheat season, adversely affecting our crop. The value of this quantity of foodgrains, if imported in cash, would be of the order of over $210 million.

While we are trying to meet our this year's need of foodgrains partly through aid, and partly through cash purchases, the magnitude of the problem can be gauged from the fact that against our total annual foreign exchange earnings of about $850 million, the food imports can cripple the entire economy. We have, therefore, to take measures to make the country self-sufficient in food and this is what President Ayub has been repeatedly emphasizing.

Recently, on his way to Karachi, he visited the Lyallpur Agricultural Research Station and emphasized the need for developing and propagating high yielding varieties of wheat, rice, maize and potatoes. He has particularly, and rightly, desired that both potato and banana cultivation should be widely extended in both the wings of the country to supplement foodgrains. Without food self-sufficiency our progress is bound to be hampered.

At the annual meetings of the World Bank group, I have also emphasized these points and suggested that apart from measures for providing agricultural imports

such as agricultural machinery, fertilizers, insecticides, etc., measures should also be considered for providing necessary incentives to agricultural production.

In this connection, I would refer to the recent decision of the central government under which for the first time the procurement price of paddy has been fixed in West Pakistan, also at an increased rate, so that the benefit in the price goes direct to the farmers and not to the rice mill owners. The two agricultural policy committees formed by the government are already working on a number of ideas to stimulate agricultural production in the country and make it self-sufficient in food.

While stepping up the agricultural production is our number one problem, there is also the need to step up production in all other sections of the economy, industrial, mining, fisheries, etc. The basic economic strength of a country is judged by the growth of its gross national product per capita.

The World Bank has recently published a pamphlet which gives the GNP of each country. Pakistan's per capita GNP is the equivalent of $ 90. Pakistan is almost at the bottom of the world list The highest per capita GNP today is that of Kuwait with $ 3,290 followed by the US with $ 3,020. Canada's GNP is $ 1,940, France's $ 1,540, followed by the UK with $ 1,500.

Among the countries in Asia and the Middle East the highest figure is that of Israel with $ 1,070 which shows how with hard work and the use of modern techniques a country like Israel can have such a high GNP rate. There is no reason why, with energy, determination and hard work, coupled with the use of modern techniques, Pakistan's GNP could not be substantially raised. With the growth of the GNP, all sections of the population are bound to gain in their incomes and in their living standards. (PIS).

New Rice Variety Tried in Pakistan

Dr. Robert Chandler, Director of the International Rice Institute, Los Banos, Philippines, visited rice model farms in East and West Pakistan where the "miracle" rice IRR 8-288-3 produced by IRI is being tried, in October and expressed satisfaction over the results achieved in Pakistan.

He discussed with the Minister of Food and Agriculture, Mr. A.H.M.S. Doha, the effect of pests, especially the stem-borer on the IRR 8-288-3 variety. Landane pesticide has proved very effective in checking this menace. For effective use the pesticide is mixed with standing water in paddy fields.

Dr. Chandler will report to the Pakistan Government and the Ford Foundation on the additional rice research requirements of Pakistan, plans for training agricultural scientists, and the strategy and inputs required for a major revolution in rice production in Pakistan. (PIS).

Two new repeater stations to carry television programs from Lampang have been established in north Thailand. Two more repeater stations are planned. A 50kw. radio station is being installed at Chiengrai, and a 100kw. station at Lampoon, both in north Thailand. The larger station is for broadcasts to the hilltribes in their own languages and the northern Thai dialect. (PRD).

* * *

Over $2 million will be spent in expanding and developing the Forest Research Laboratory at Chittagong, East Pakistan by the end of the third five-year plan in 1970. (PIS).

Anan Suntornsiri and Tiwa Limsiwawong of the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering collect water samples for a study of the effect of industrial wastes on Bangkok's canal system. They are studying for a master's degree in the school's department of public health engineering.

Australian Aid to B'casting in Asia

The general manager of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, Mr. Talbot Duckmanton, said on November 1 that Australia had a continuous link with Asian countries in the development of broadcasting techniques and facilities.

Mr. Duckmanton was speaking in Taiwan, at the third general assembly of the Asian Broadcasting Union. He said Australian assistance in training Asian broadcasters was much appreciated by the member countries of the Asian Broadcasting Union.

Commenting on space communications, the main subject discussed at the conference, Mr. Duckmanton said: "There is no immediate prospect for using satellites to revolutionize transmitting facilities in South-East Asia." He said Australia was ready to take part in space communications for television transmission, but radio still should be used extensively. It could reach a much larger audience at a fraction of the cost of television. (AIS).

CEMENT IN PAKISTAN

The French company, Société Fives-Lille-Cail has just signed a contract with the East Pakistan Industrial Development corporation for the construction of a plant at Chittagong, a port in East Pakistan.

The plant will begin production in 1969 with an output capacity of 1,000 tons of cement per day using imported clinker as raw material. This output will cover approximately one-third of the demands of East Pakistan which are about 1 million tons per year.

The equipment to be supplied by Fives-Lille-Cail is worth about $2.5 million and includes the clinker unloading and handling installation with an output of 600 tons per hour, a gypsum grinding unit with an output of 20 tons per hour, a clinker crushing unit with a 1,800 h.p. closed-circuit crusher tube with an output of 46 tons per hour, a packaging unit of 100 tons per hour, a laboratory, a maintenance shop and electric equipment for the entire plant.

Among the most recent achievements by Fives-Lille-Cail in Pakistan are:

1. the cement plant at Charibwall, in the northern part of West Pakistan, at the foot of the Kashmir mountains. This plant began to operate in 1964, consists of two rotary ovens 135 metres long and produces 1,200 tons of cement per day.

2. supplementary equipment for precessing 1,000 tons of sugar beet per day in two cane-sugar plants located at Takht-I-Bhai and Mardan in the northern part of West Pakistan. These new installations began operating in May 1966. (FIS).

Development News

A central naphtha cracking plant is to be set up at Korangi, West Pakistan, to develop petro-chemical industries. (PIS).

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New Zealand is offering grants to Thai teachers to receive training in the teaching of English. The grants are for the 1967 academic year in New Zealand. (PRD).

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Qantas, the Australian overseas airline, is to buy 10 new Boeing 707 jet aircraft at a cost of $90.7 million. All the airline's older, smaller Boeings are to be sold. By 1970 Qantas will have a fleet of at least 21 of the new aircraft which have a passenger capacity of 132. (AIS).

* * *

In West Pakistan, about 1.7 million acres of new land is to be brought under cultivation by 1970, to attain self-sufficiency in food.

A vigorous campaign is also being launched to bring all fallow and waste land under the plough to increase the cropping area.

Increased facilities and incentives are also being given to farmers to increase the acreage. (PIS)

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Dr. Thomas R. Batten and Mrs. Batten, British experts on community development, are spending six weeks in Thailand on a training assignment for the Thai Government under the Colombo Plan. (PRD).

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The French Government has agreed to help the Philippines increase and improve its electrification program. France will supply the Philippines with equipment and technical training worth $14,000 and will provide technical supervision for the training of Philippine technicians in various branches of the electrical industry. (FIS).

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Dr. Robin Pedley, director of the insitute of education, Exeter University, England visited Thailand in October for discussions with the Ministry of Education on comprehensive education. (PRD).

Tobacco production in Pakistan in 1965-66 was 25.1 per cent higher than the previous year's yield. The 1965-66 crop has been estimated at 302.8 million lbs. Favourable weather, high market prices, and in West Pakistan irrigation were the main factors influencing the favourable yield. (PIS).

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President Johnson has awarded special scholarships for 10 American high school students to attend the summer school of sciences at the University of Sydney, Australia, in January 1967. (AIS).

* * *

Work on a heavy engineering complex near Taxilla, Pakistan will start by March, 1967. The survey for the construction work has already begun.

It will produce complete sugar and cement plants, low pressure boilers, overhead travelling cranes and some railway material. It will also produce road-building equipment like rollers and bulldozers, and steel structures of various types. (PIS).

* * *

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has approved a loan of $6 million to Thailand to assist in financing a project designed to meet the country's need for skilled workers in industry and agriculture. The three-year project, costing in all $21 million, includes the expansion of 14 trades and industries schools, 9 vocational agricultural schools, a vocational teacher training college, and an agricultural teacher training centre, with the provision of specialist teachers from abroad. (PRD).

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The jute industry of Pakistan has a target of 30,000 looms to be achieved by 1970. Jute exports earned $61 million in 1964-65. (PIS).

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Australia and the United States have made a joint presentation of more than 100 medical books to the Prasart Neurological Hospital in Thailand. (AIS).

THAIS IN PAPUA-NG

Three Thai Government officials have arrived in Port Moresby, Australian Territory of Papua-New Guinea, to make a two-month study of administration and development projects.

They are: Mr. Vichitr Piyaromaya, Chief of the Hill Tribes Welfare Division, Department of Public Welfare, Ministry of Interior; Mr. Dusit Komkampandhu, Social Welfare, Tribal Research Centre, Chiengmai; Police Major Pairoj Busayanavin, Commander of 5th Region Provincial Police and Acting Director of the Hill Tribes Development Centre (North) Provincial Police.

The Secretary-General of CENTO, Dr. A.A. Khalatbary (right) greeting Mr. M.A.K. Chaudhry, SEATO's Director of Cultural and Economic Affairs at CENTO Headquarters, Ankara, Turkey. Mr. Chaudhry visited Ankara for consultations with CENTO officials and also made a visit to Pakistan in October.

The officials will spend five weeks in the Eastern Highlands, Chimbu and Western Highlands. Later they will visit New Britain for two weeks.

Australia administers the territory under a trusteeship agreement with the United Nations. (AIS).

STUDENTS IN AUSTRALIA

Students from other countries make up 10 per cent of the total of full-time students at Australian universities.

The Minister in charge of Australian Commonwealth activities in education and research, Senator John Gorton, said full-time students from overseas at universities numbered nearly 5,000. This was equivalent to the student population of the University of Western Australia.

(Australia at present provides training at universities, technical colleges and in other ways for about 12,500 overseas students, almost all from Asian countries, with a smaller but significant number from African countries.)

Senator Gorton said that even overseas students who paid their own fees were meeting no more than 20 per cent of recurrent costs attributed to each student and nothing of capital costs. (AIS).

Economic Expansion in France 1959-1966

The results of the French government's efforts in the economic field from 1958 to 1965 can be measured in concrete figures. During that period the national product rose 40 per cent, industrial production 46 per cent, agricultural production 23 per cent, imports 78 per cent and exports 88 per cent; the balance of payments ran a consistent surplus, which enabled the State to pay back nearly all its foreign debt; the nation's monetary reserves went from $630 million in 1958 to $5,500 million in 1965, while its debts were cut from $3,300 million to $448 million.

The living conditions of the French people also improved. Whereas the cost of living had risen 40 per cent from 1951 to 1958, it rose only 24 per cent from 1959 to 1965. Housing construction over the last seven years averaged 350,000 units annually. During this period individual purchasing power rose 30 per cent, and homes in France were provided with more of the amenities of modern life: the percentage of households with motor cars rose from 27 to 45, with refrigerators from 18 to 52 and with television sets from 0.5 to 40. Family allowances were increased by 58 per cent and old-age pensions by 84 per cent from 1958 to 1965.

These results would not have been possible without reforms aimed at balanced economic expansion.

In 1959 the government adopted an interim plan (1959-61), the target of which was to restore the conditions for economic expansion. This target was reached through a policy of sound public finance. But the close of the Algerian conflict in 1962 presented the French economy with a serious challenge. One and a half million additional consumers — mostly repatriates and servicemen from Algeria who returned to civilian life — had to be employed and housed, entailing considerable expenditure. The influx of these consumers exerted upward pressure on demand, which caused prices to rise faster in France than elsewhere and imports to grow rapidly. This generated new inflationary trends.

In September 1963 the Government adopted a stabilization plan to re-establish balance in the budget, prices and foreign trade. The effects of this plan were quickly felt. Full employment was maintained, despite temporary difficulties in certain sectors like textiles. The decline in private business investment was largely offset by high levels of public investment and large gains in housing construction. Despite the slowdown in 1962, overall expansion continued during the seven-year period, stimulated by three factors:

— Opening of frontiers. By the spring of 1961, France had eliminated quotas not only in trade with the Common Market countries, but also with other European countries and the United States. Between the Rome Treaty's entry into force on January 1, 1959 and 1965, customs barriers between the Six were cut by 70 per cent. This stimulated movements of goods, services and incomes within the EEC countries to such an extent that they climbed over 70 per cent in the same seven-year period.

— Growth in productive investment. Investment was encouraged by the rise in exports. The investment index rose from a 100 base in 1959 to 121.2 in 1961 and to 144 in 1964. While there was some slowing down in the private sector early in 1962, it did not stop the economy from growing at the rate provided for by the Fourth Plan.

— Improvement in productivity. Productivity, or output per man/hour, increased by a yearly average of 4.3 per cent between 1959 and 1964. Agricultural yields increased due to farm modernization, land reparcelling and the exodus of 800,000 redundant rural inhabitants who found work in industry and services.

The territorial planning and development policy also contributed to balanced expansion through its goal of harmonious development of France's regions. For example, the equivalent of several large cities has already been built and new industrial complexes have been created.

Reforms of the French economy

Once a start had been made on restoring the conditions for balanced expansion in 1959, the government initiated a series of reforms of economic structures in order to maintain the expansion rate in the future. These included a reform of public finances to support new investment for modernizing the means of production and making it competitive. They also included structural reforms in all other sectors of the economy, particularly agriculture and distribution channels.

Budgetary, monetary, financial and fiscal methods were adapted so that economic development consonant with the options of the Fifth Plan (1965-70) could be financed by diverting part of the savings stream into business investment.

One basic step in putting the economy back in order was balancing the State budget, as it amounted to one-fourth of the national income and was in chronic deficit. This led the Treasury to absorb a large portion of private savings and sometimes to resort to monetary devices that could jeopardize the stability of the franc. To remove this potential source of inflation, the Government decided in 1964 that the Treasury's recourse to liquidity and short-term resources be strictly limited and that the conditions for its bond issues be aligned with market conditions. By 1964 the deficit had been cut to $920 million, and in 1965 it was eliminated for the first time in 35 years.

The financial reform begun in 1963 is aimed both at stimulating the formation of private savings and at guiding savings towards financing productive investment and housing, both defined as priority needs by the Plan.

Stimulating savings: Steps were taken to make individual long-term savings plans consistent with the nation's development plans. An interest rate scale geared to the size of savings efforts was established and long-term investment was made more advantageous than other more liquid forms of investing idle cash. In July 1965, a law was passed giving banks, as well as savings funds, the opportunity to open home-savings accounts. In a second phase, the entire banking system will be revised to improve the terms on time deposits.

Financing production: Production financing will be made easier in the future by a three-point government reform, the purpose of which is: to augment the resources that business firms can reinvest by modifying profits taxes, widening the application of the tax on added value and reducing loan costs; to set up more channels for savings, such as "open-end investment companies", so that savings can flow from small savers to business; to provide a new form of credit for equipment financing with a term of from five to seven years and make discount rules more flexible.

The Government also decided that each budget law would hereafter provide for State capital assistance to State controlled companies. This should cut down their borrowing needs, leaving a larger share of the financial market's resources for private enterprise.

Financing construction: To improve construction financing, housing investment companies were set up in October 1963, and insurance companies were urged to participate more broadly in additional financing of normal rental housing and semi-public companies.

The existing financial mechanisms are being revised: to guide savings more towards financing lower and middle-income housing; to develop bank financing in the construction sector not directly aided by the State; to improve mortgage credit terms so as to facilitate procedures for acquiring property.

Fiscal reforms

The entire French tax system has been systematically revised since 1959 with a triple objective: to facilitate business investment; to put the Frence economy in the best position to meet international competition; and to speed up structural development.

In doing this, not one important facet of the French tax code escaped being at least retouched, and many were thoroughly reshaped. For example, in 1959 the taxes on individual income were replaced by a single tax; in 1963 rules on fiscal registration fees were simplified, tax claims and construction taxes revised; in 1964 taxes on securities were cut.

Lastly, two 1965 reforms had a direct impact on economic activity. One modified capital gains taxes and business profit taxes to encourage long-term saving and productive investment. The other exiended the tax on added value to the business and service sectors, making it a powerful tool in modernising distribution channels and developing productivity.

Because France has nearly half the total farmland in the European Economic Community, agriculture should contribute to the nation's overall prosperity, especially through exports. But French farmers, who want parity with other producers, must be given better living conditions. The agricultural orientation laws of August 1960 and August 1962 speeded up the reform already in progress to reach this twofold goal. The measures that the Government took centred on four points.

Real estate policy; The land policy is aimed at remedying the problem of too small farms which is detrimental to productivity and profitability. Land reparcelling was speeded up and in seven years 7,896,079 acres were reparcelled. Land development funds for 1962 stood at $65.8 million, compared with $6.16 million in 1957. Control over farm mergers was instituted to prevent abuses; 27 farm improvement and rural development agencies covering 78 departments, were approved and entitled to acquire farms in order to make them more economically viable and then to cede them back to farmers under certain conditions.

Agricultural market organisation: The fund for organising and regularising farm markets was set up in 1960 with an annual capital of $300 million. Its purpose is to secure higher returns for producers,

Pastor Barry Reed, New Zealand lectuer and evangelist, was a recent caller at SEATO Headquarters. He is shown here being welcomed by Secretary-General Jesus M. Vargas.

standardize consumer prices and develop exports, Moreover, the government is now giving special advantages to freely formed agricultural groups for production, treatment, storage, processing and marketing of farm produce; on October 31, 1964, there were 150 recognised groups. Lastly, the law of July 1964 set up a "contractual economy" between producers, purchasers and processors of agricultural products. This law is aimed at ensuring better regularity of production and adaptation of markets to the freeing of world trade, and also at giving producers economic bargaining power with their partners in business and industry.

Social action: Agricultural social allowances reached $1,184 million in 1964, against $308 million in 1954, giving six million rural inhabitants the same advantages as those in other sectors. The Social Action Fund for Structural Reform, set up in 1962, provides elderly farmers leaving the land with security through old-age retirement supplements. It also helps farmers to move from overpopulated regions and settle in less-developed regions, encourages the occupational retraining and employment of redundant farmers or agricultural workers and helps young farmers to get established by paying for the costs of establishment and for occupational training grants. Lastly, a law on agricultural disasters provides State aid alongside the farmers' insurance programs.

Agricultural education: A reform of agricultural education was drawn up in August 1960 and 1962, and $160 million was earmarked to it. As a result 69 new "colleges" and 39 "lycees" have been opened, and 88 schools modernized.

Industrial production has progressed at an average yearly rate of six per cent. Within the guidelines set by the plan and applied by the government in the past seven years, France has made a broad effort to continue developing and modernizing its industries so that they can successfully face international competition. Some significant examples of technical achievements in this period include the steel complex in Dunkirk, the Rance tidal power plant and the Pierrelatte isotopic separation plant.

Yet the rate at which the French economy would be influenced by the opening of commercial frontiers had been underestimated in 1959. For this reason, the government is granting support to businessmen so that they can intensify the modernization of their means of production. In doing this, the government is constantly concerned with cost effectiveness and structural adaptation of industries still handicapped in meeting the new requirements of the international market. (FIS).

Books of Interest

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BEAUFRE, A. Deterrence and strategy. Translated from the French by R.H. Barry. London, Faber and Faber, 1965. 173p., sketch maps. 327

CLUTTERBUCK, R.L. The Long long war; counter-in-surgency in Malaya and Viet-Nam. New York, Praeger, 1966. xiv, 206p. 355.425

DARLING, F.C. Thailand and the United States. Washington, Public Affairs Press, 1965. 243p. 327.593073

FISCHER, J. Universities in South-East Asia; an essay on comparison and development. Columbus, Ohio State University Press, 1964. xiii, 133p. (International Education Monographs No. 6) 378.59.

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OSBORNE, Milton E. Strategic hamlets in South Viet-Nam; a survey and a comparison. Ithaca, Cornell University, 1965. ix, 66p. (Cornell University. Department of Asian Studies South-East Asia Program. Data Paper No. 55)

THOMPSON, Robert. Defeating Communist insurgency; the lessons of Malaya and Viet-Nam. New York, Praeger, 1966. 171p., maps. (Studies in International Security: 10) 355.425

Medical Aid for Laos

The Australian Government has sent 20,000 doses of vaccine to Laos following severe floods in the northern Mekong.

The Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, announced the rush gift after floods caused widespread damage and epidemic risks became high.

Later, the Australian Minister for Health, Dr. A.J. Forbes, said that 10,000 doses of cholera El Tor vaccine and 10,000 doses of paratyphoid A and B vaccine had been flown to Laos from the Government-owned Commonwealth Serum Laboratories in Melbourne. (AIS).

More Pak. Exports Urged

The salvation of the Pakistani nation lies in increasing exports, the Minister of Commerce, Mr. Ghulam Faruque, told a meeting of the Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry on October 22.

"Without increasing our exports to a substantial degree, it will be impossible to achieve a sound and balanced economy", the Minister warned.

Seato Publications

(The following publications may be obtained, on request, from the Public Information Office, SEATO Headquarters, P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand.)

SEATO Annual Report 1964-65 (English, Thai) — by Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, Secretary-General of SEATO.

SEATO: 1954-1964 Thai) — A pictorial and written review of 10 years of SEATO progress.

Story of SEATO (English, Thai)
Information pamphlet on SEATO with notes on member countries.

Manila Pact and Pacific Charter
Texts of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty and the Pacific Charter, with explanatory notes.

Gandhara Sculpture in Pakistan (English, Thai)
The origin and development of Gandhara art.

Aspects of the History, Culture and Religions of Pakistan
Lectures by Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Karachi, as a travelling lecturer under the SEATO Cultural Program.

Interpretative Translations of Thai Poets
by M.R. Seni Pramoj.

SEATO Activities Under the Cultural Relations Program
SEATO activities from 1957-1964 in the field of education.

Post-graduate Studies in Asian SEATO Countries
A guide for applicants for SEATO post-graduate scholarships.

Collective Security: Shield of Freedom (Revised, 1963)
The nature and scope of the various collective security pacts linking 41 nations of the Free World. Foreword by Mr. Pote Sarasin, former Secretary-General of SEATO. 165 pp.

Medical
Research into Disease—I: Cholera (Pakistan—SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory).
Research into Disease — II: The Search for Health (SEATO medical projects in Thailand).

Community Development
Report of the SEATO Seminar on Community Development, July 19-23, 1965.

Skilled Workers for the Armed Forces (English, Thai)
A description of the SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok.

Training Workers for Developing Industries (English, Thai)
An account of the SEATO Skilled Labour Project in Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand.

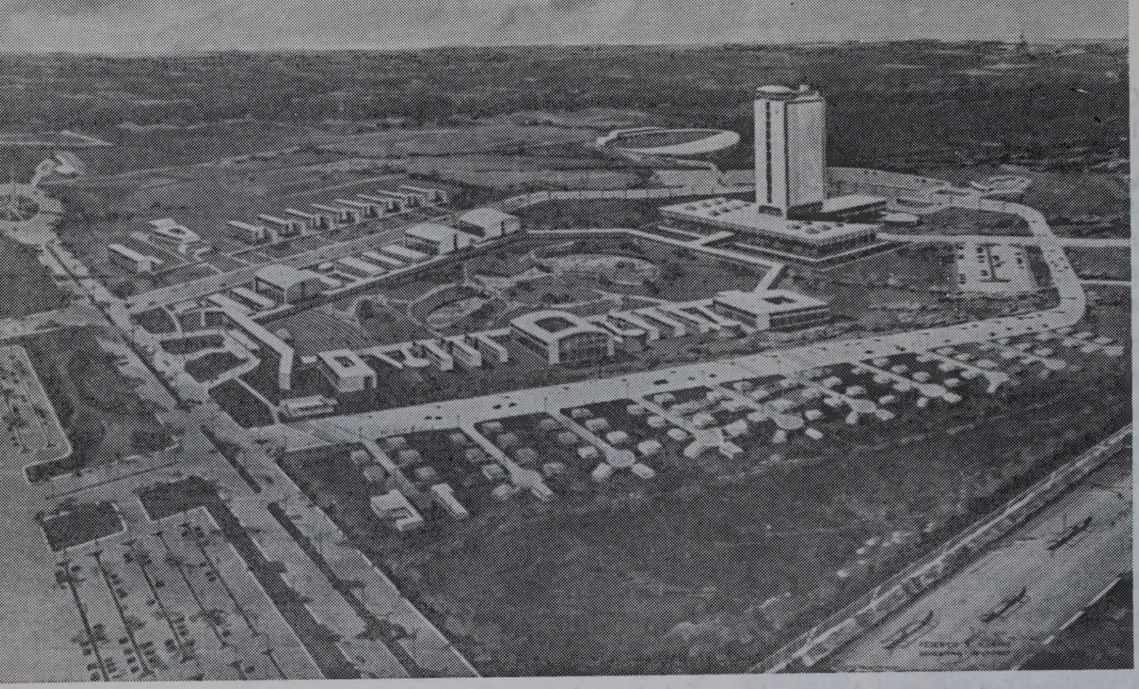
Posters:
Better Communications for Better Living (English, Thai)
Skilled Hands for National Progress (English, Thai)
The Painter's View of his Country — I

Communist Economic Subversion: A Reappraisal
by Dr. Hans Heymann Jr. A discussion of the growing Communist reliance on economic measures as tools of foreign policy.

Peking on Revolution
Extracts from speeches and articles on the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin indicating the demand for revolutionary uprising.

Communism in Decline: the Huk Campaign
by Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas.

Printed by Chaveng Chavengthamarat at the Thai Sambhand Printing Press, 62-64, Fuang Nakorn Road, Bangkok, December 1966



Left: Architect's impression of the new Asian Institute of Technology.

Right: The first meeting of the interim board of trustees of the Asian Institute of Technology, successor to the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering was held in Bangkok from November 7 to 11. SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas is shown here addressing the board. At left are trustees Dr. Oscar Mapua (Philippines) and Mr. Uthai Voodhigula and Dr. Puey Uengphakorn (Thailand).

Left: Proposed layout of buildings for the new Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok is explained by Mr. Federico S. Ilustre, consulting architect to the Philippine Government to Col. Froilan Maglaya, chief of the SEATO affairs division, Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines. Mr. Ilustre has prepared a ground plan and perspective drawings of the institute, which will succeed the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering.